PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,923—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1897.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.I. SHANNON	4189	E. Crowe	20th Feb.
* CARTHAGE	5126	M. DeHorne	27th "
B.I. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	3th March,
* GANGES	4906	T. F. Creery	13th "
B.I. AUSTRALIA	6801	I. Reeves	20th "
* CARTHAGE	5126	M. DeHorne	27th "
B.I. INDIA	6950	R. F. Briscoe	3rd April.
* GANGES	4906	T. F. Creery	10th "
B.I. PENINSULAR	3537	W. A. Wheler	17th "
* CARTHAGE	5126	M. De Horne	24th "
B.I. OCEANA	6623	E. Stewart	1st May.
* GANGES	4906	T. F. Creery	8th "
B.I. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	15th "

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to BRINDISI, and LONDON direct.
The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.

As vessels from Bombay are forbidden to land Passengers at Marseilles the Mail steamers will proceed direct from BRINDISI to LONDON, without calling at intermediate ports, and thus secure an accelerated transit.

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Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier (not Mazagon) before 8 a.m. on the day of sailing.

Before the departure of the Mail steamer, it is necessary for the Health Officer of the Port to hold a medical inspection of the Passengers and crew, and it is particularly requested that Passengers will muster on the quarter-deck at 1-15 p.m., in order that the necessary inspection may take place with as little delay as possible.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at noon on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

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The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay 8th February, 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer	Captain	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rossovich	4,213	1st Apl. 1897.
IMPERATOR	G. Nicolich	4,140	1st Mar. 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Felner	4,225	12th Apl.
MEDUSA	G. Wallusching	1,709	12th March.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

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A Surgeon and a Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

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AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 980	Rs. 575
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THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	21st Feb., 1897.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

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Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Jan. 21, 1897.

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Under Contract with the French Government
DEPARTURES TO MARSEILLES, DIRECT,
VIA ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Friday noon.
CALEDONIEN	4232	Blanc	19th Mar. 1897.
MELBOURNE	4080	Dauhateau	16th April "

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on or about
The S. S. "YARRA"	Flandin	4,255	11th March 97

Four weekly departures thereafter.

Passengers for Australia Tranship at Colombo.

A steam launch from Ballard Pier will convey Passengers on Board. Heavy baggage to be sent on board on the day of departure between 8 and 10 a.m.

The S.S. "PHATSEPOLIS," Captain Etienne, WILL LEAVE BOMBAY for PERSIAN GULF on or about the 20th February, 1897.

N.B.—RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

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Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA (JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP Co.)

S.S. "IDZUMI MARU," Captain Curnow, 3,324 Tons, will SAIL for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA, and JAPAN, on or about 20th instant.

For freight and passage apply to

T. YATSUI,
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Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 10th February, 1897.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 20th February, at 2 p.m., or on arrival of incoming English Mail steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND MANDVIE.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,693 tons, on the 16th February, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvi, to the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on the 18th February, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, about 24th February.

FOR COAST PORTS AND RANGOON.

A Steamer about 26th February.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 27th February.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,698 tons, on or about 15th February, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

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Bombay, 15th February, 1897.

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Ice Cream Plates	5	
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Soup Tureens	5 to	10
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Biscuit Boxes	15 to	50
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	Rs.	R
Egg Frames	20 to	
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Napkin Rings	2 to	5
Toast Racks	10 to	20
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Salt Cellars	4 to	8
Christening Mugs	9 to	25
Salad Bowls	35 to	55
Call Gongs	15 to	30
Cake or Bread Trays	25 to	65
Cheese Covers	30	
Vegetable Dishes	55 to	70
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Dessert Knives in Cases	40 to	110
Tentalus	40 to	70
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P. ROUSSET,
Acting Agent.

Bombay, 15th February, 1897.

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Home News	Tit Bits
Illustrated London News	Times (London)
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Punch	Vanity Fair
Saturday Review	World

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Cassell's Family Magazine	Leisure Hour
Chambers' Journal	Macmillan's Magazine
Contemporary Review	Month (Catholic)
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Family Herald	Nineteenth Century
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C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
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NOTICES.

URGENT.

RETIRED HOSPITAL ASSISTANTS and PRIVATE PRACTITIONERS who are willing to undertake PLAGUE DUTY in Thana District or to relieve Hospital Assistants deputed on such duty, and retired compounders and others who wish employment as Inspectors, are requested to register their names and qualifications with the Civil Surgeon, Thana.

A. C. LYON,
Collector, Thana.

NOTICE.

WE have THIS DAY AUTHORIZED MR. HASSUMBHAI RAHIMTOOLA KHAIRAZ, TO SIGN our Firm from this DATE.

NANSEE KHAIRAZ & CO.

Bombay, 10th February, 1897.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TEAK LOG TIMBER.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. on Friday, on WEDNESDAY, 24th February, 1897, for the supply of:—

"500 tons of RANGOON, MOULMEIN, or SIAM TEAK LOGS for delivery at the rate of 250 TONS per month, commencing not later than 15th March 1897.

2. Tenderers to quote their price per ton of 50 cubic feet, delivered at the Company's Locomotive Premises, Parel, and state the maximum percentage of rejections allowed in the raft.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by the specification of shipment, showing clearly whether the timber tendered is Moulmein, Rangoon, or Siam.

4. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order,

ACTING GENERAL STOREKEEPER.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 11th February, 1897.

NOTICE.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY,

INCLUDES TIRHOOT STATE RAILWAY.

THE Agent and Chief Engineer B and N.-W. Railway, Gorakhpur, is prepared to receive Tenders up to 6th March, 1897, for supply of CASTOR, and AXLE OILS, from 1st April 1897, to 31st March, 1898.

Form of Tender, at Rs 2 each, giving full particulars, can be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

The Agent and Chief Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

HARRY P. DICK,
Storekeeper, B. and N.-W. Railway.

Sama tipur, 9th February, 1897.

NOTICE.

WITH a view to preventing the BUBONIC FEVER, which is now committing such ravages in Bombay, spreading to Hyderabad, where many people are fleeing for safety, the Government of His Highness the Nizam are adopting certain precautionary measures. These are:—

(1) The detention at Wadi of all Second and Third Class Passengers, from Stations west of Wadi, for a few hours, to admit of a thorough examination and the treatment, by duly qualified Medical Officers, of any one found to be ill. Females will be attended to by a Lady Doctor. First Class Passengers, being few in number, are examined immediately on the arrival of the trains, and passed at once, or detained for treatment, as may be considered desirable.

(2) Registers are maintained at Wadi Station of all passengers coming from the Bombay side, and of their addresses while here. This will enable the local Medical Officers to have passengers under observation for a week or ten days, so that any case of illness can be at once attended to, and approved methods of disinfecting used to prevent the spread of the contagion.

(3) All Through Booking to Stations on the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways from Stations west of Wadi is strictly prohibited. Fresh tickets must therefore be purchased at Wadi.

(4) The importation into Hyderabad Territory of any food-grains from Poona or any Stations west of Poona is prohibited. Any such consignments of grain will not be permitted to pass the Customs Houses.

(5) There is a Refreshment Room at Wadi Station and also a Dharamsala, so that all classes of passengers can be accommodated during their enforced stay there.

It will be seen that His Highness' Government are endeavouring to make the restrictions as little irksome as possible, considering how grave is the danger that the states. But the effect of these measures will be considerably neutralized unless passengers of all classes co-operate with the Government, and thus render unnecessary any resort to more stringent measures. All passengers are, therefore, earnestly requested to frankly and truly answer all the questions put by the Medical Officers at Wadi and also at Vikarabad, for the earlier a case is taken in hand the greater the chance of recovery.

HORMASJEE N. VAKEEL,
Secy., H. H. the Nizam's Govt., Judicial, Police and General Depts. (Medical).

Hyderabad, 8th February, 1897.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Yens 12,000,000 = Rs. 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... " 4,500,000 = " 9,000,00
RESERVE FUND..... " 4,130,000 = " 8,260,000

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Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

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F. A. PREVOST,
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The death of the Author in January last delayed the publication of the Second Volume which, with the Index, is now in the press.

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HEAVEN'S (AND AXIS) MYTHS.

THE MOUNTAIN.
1. Atlas.
2. Meru.
3. The Dual Mountain.
4. Holy Mountains generally.
5. Mountain Climbing.
6. Parsi Dakhanas.
7. The Marvellous Mountain.
8. The Mountain as Heaven's vault.
9. The Enchanted Island.
10. Le Pays de Cocagne.
11. The Cone.

POLAR MYTHS.

THE NUMBER SEVEN.
1. Astrology.
2. The Seven of Ursa Major
3. Thebes.
4. The Number Seven.
5. The Seven Sleepers.
6. The Seven Churches.
7. The Week.
8. The Maini, Maruts, and Rishis.
9. The Week (Resumed).

THE SOUTH.
1. The South.
2. Sisyphus and Tantalus. Also from Volume I.
3. The Tomoye.

UNIVERSE-AXIS MYTHS.
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2. The Dogs at the Chinvadh Bridge.
3. The Heaven a boat.
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WHORLS, RAGS.

INDEX TO THE TWO VOLUMES.

NOTICES.

"Having myself worked upon similar bases in my 'History of the Chinese Secret Societies,' and in my 'Uranographie Chinoise,' I am perhaps allowed to be a competent judge with respect to the immense lore brought to bear upon the subject by Mr. O'Neill, whose book will prove to be a new starting point in the investigation of religious myths."

PROFESSOR GUSTAV SCHLEGEL, in Toung Pao, 1893.

"The work, whatever the individual reader may think of its conclusions abounds in ingenious and learned observations; a large body of material and many bibliographical references are brought together which any student of mythology will peruse with profit. . . . Irrespective of theory, the value of which will be generally allowed to the ingenious work of Mr. O'Neill consists especially in the suggestive material brought together, which will make it interesting to all students of mythology."—"Journal of American Folk Lore. October—December, 1894.

BANKS.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

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F. D. STRANACK,
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Esplanade Road, Bombay, 4th January, 1897.

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	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	{ 20,000	200	all	10 p. c. | 1 bon. |	1,330
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	300
Bank of Madras	110,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,315
Commercial & Ld. Mge	{ 10,000 | { 15,000	100	{ 100 | 75	10. n.o.	145
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	120,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	8/
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London & China	160,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£3
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	61-5s.	£44
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	300
PRESS COMPANIES.					
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	Yearly 75	1,150
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,150
Bijay	167	2,000	1,000	dvd 15 x	225
Bhownuggur City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton Steam Pressing Works	4,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	155
Bombay Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	1	157½
Broach City Press Co., Ld	1800	200	200	dvd Rs35	230
Colaba	2500	11,889	1,389	dvd Rs15	305
East India	2950	11,000	1,000	75	1,375
English Press and Manfg	406	200	...	dvd Rs 8	95
Fort	150	9,500	500	24-4-80	1,100
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs30	340
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	300	dvd Rs40	350
Hogell Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	135
Khanguan	240	450	450	Rs10	530
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	200	200	all	15 pr. ct.	255
Mahomadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	$3	95
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 4	75
Mofussil Co	8,125	400	400	dvd Rs20	330
Munnar M	1,000	250	11	15	210
New Borar	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs30	0
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	135
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	475
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	23	385
Samson	1500	500	500	20	65
Shed and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,250
Shed	400	2,000	750	50	520
Surab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	370	200	all	12	230
Volkart	...	1,000	10	vd Rs35	108
RAILWAY COMPANIES.					
G.I.P.R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p. c.	Iguar.
S.B.&C.I.R.	...	& 18	...	o.	
Ahmedabad Prantej	14,000	500	400		
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
				Half yea	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	dall	100 Nil	455
Anglo-Indian	1,345				
Arungabad S. & M. Co., Ld.	6 8	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Bellary S & W Co, Ld (Bellary)	371	00	all	8 per ct.	290
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	695
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	500	500	dvd Rs.30	500
Bombay National Manfg. Co. Ld	600	1,000	1,000	...	690
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.60	600
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.80	1,400
Chinai Mills Co Ld	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.5	770
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.5	1,000
Coimbatore S and W	6,000	150	100	9 per ct.	125
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	700
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvd Rs12	600
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.5	550
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.60	1,000
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.30	500
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	500
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	600
Framjee Pet. Sadasian	2,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.35	580
Hingunghat Mills	875	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs35	690
Howard and Bullough	700	500	500	40	670
Hope Mills	1,800	500	500	25	700
Hyderabad	500	,000	1,000	50	575
Imperial Cotton	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,400
Indian Manf	900	500	500	dvd Rs.15	485
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,210
James Greaves	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	775
Jaffer Alli	1,000	500	500	30	700
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.20	225
Jewraj Balloo	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.10	227
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	2,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.20	975
Kamani Mills	843	1,000	1,000	20	525
Khandesh	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs30	705
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	85
Khatao Makanjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs35	765
Leopold	2,500	100	100	dvd Rs.10	250
Lord Reay Mfg.	445	1,000	1,000	30	800
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	985
Madras United	358	1,000	1,000	dv Rs.100	3,050
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	500
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr ct	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs100	2,100
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs 5	127½
Morarji Goculdas	1,056	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs75	2,150
Mysore S & M Co Ld	4,000	250	250	dvd 15	250
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	525
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	400
Oriental	5,725	625	625	dvd Rs20	350
Presidency Mills Co (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,250
Queen Mills	893	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	900
Rajon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs30	1,210
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,050
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs80	1,525
Sonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	856
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	125
Southern Maharatta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs12½	355
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	dvd Rs 20	475
Standard Mills Co.	1,600	500	500	25	350
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	650
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	dvd Rs15	575
Sassoon and Alliance	1,000	00	500	dvd Rs15	630
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	50	52
Union Mills Ld	00	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs30	500
Venkatesh Lakhmishanker Mill Co Ld	900	500	500	dvd Rs40	1 0xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	450
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	90
Wadia M ls	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	
MISCELLANEOUS.					
				Half yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs 5 7½	325
Asiatic Fire Insurance Co Ld	...	1,000	100	...	5
Back Bay Baths	500	30	50	1	155
Badhaun Pile	5,000	100	100	12	
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	6,450
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,650
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 3	62
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	480	500	500	5 pr. ct	5/
Bombay Flour Mill	720	600	530	5	1,200
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	25
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	dvd Rs16	19
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	375
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	1'
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	207
Kemp & Co	4,000	200	175	21	350
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	20
Marcks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	180
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct	165
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs.6	477
Port Canning Co	2,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	50
Scindy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	1,000
Treacher & Co	2,000	400	25	60	14
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	135	295
Tel none Co.	9,000	251	100	dvd Rs11	

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	25-9
Gold Leaf	,,	25-10
Pekin, bar Gold, old	,,	24-13
Do. do. new	,,	24-11
Australia bar Gold	,,	24-14
Bombay bar Gold	,,	24-12
Sovereigns	,,	15-14
Do. Dragons	,,	15-12
Silver 17	,,	34-4
Do. 17/	,,	34-8

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 23m. Sun sets, 6h. 1m. High water, 10-39m., 11-20a. Low water, 4-52m., 4-37a. Moonlight massed Bands, 9-30 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Indravati entered the dock on Sunday, and the steamer Kapurthala yesterday; the steamer City of Perth left it on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Rosetta and Bhundara entered the dock on Saturday, and the steamer Ras Rowa yesterday.

POLO.—There will be a game, to-day, at 4-30 p.m.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—Mr. Phiroze Hoshung Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, convicted Rahim Cassum and Matu Vasonji and committed them to the Criminal Sessions on the charge of theft of Rs. 20, from the pocket of Rama Sadu. The accused have been convicted several times on previous occasions.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Daressalam, Mozambique, Ibo, Beira, Inhambane, Tanga, Chinde, Delagoa Bay, Pretoria, Transvaal, Natal, and Cape Town, per extra s. s. Sirdhana, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 8 a.m., to-morrow (Wednesday).—Mails for Colombo, Penang, Singapore, China, Japan and Australia, per s.s. Rosetta, will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m., on Friday, the 19th instant.

BUBONIC FEVER AND BURGLARY.—Hujarimull, a Marwaree, having his shop at Milton Road, has reported to the police that during his absence from Bombay for the last two months, someone broke into his shop, and that on an information received from the landlord, he returned to Bombay, and on making an examination of the shop, he discovered that a box had been opened by means of a duplicate key, and property, consisting of wearing apparel, of the value of Rs. 360, belonging to his customers, had been stolen.

THEFT AT THE OFFICERS' SANITARIUM.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Phiroze Hoshung Dastur, Dharamdas Kison was brought up on a charge of theft in respect of clothes, valued at Rs. 42, belonging to Surgeon-Captain Summons, from the Officers' Sanitarium, Colaba. Accused was dismissed from service on Friday morning, and the theft was discovered during the course of the day. The matter was reported to the police, and the accused was arrested. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

REPORTED THEFT AT KAZEEPOORA STREET.—Karra Dasee, a shoemaker, residing in a room on the ground floor of a chawl at Kazeepoora Street, reported to the police, on Sunday morning, that during his absence from home on the previous night, someone broke into his house, by removing the lock on the door, and stole a small box, containing gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 355. On an inquiry, the box was found broken open in the sweepers' gully, about hundred and fifty paces away from the complainant's house, minus the ornaments.

EFFECTS OF BUBONIC FEVER DELIRIUM.—Purbhadin Shewrattan, a Purdasee, aged forty years, residing in a room on the first floor of a house at Nareewady, has been suffering from bubonic fever for the past few days. He jumped out of a window from a height of about ten feet, on to the road below, while under its delirium, on Saturday last, sustaining an injury to his right wrist. The Municipal Medical Officer was called an hour after the occurrence, but the doctor could not say if the wrist was fractured. The man was removed to the Arthur Road Hospital on the following evening.

A SMALL CAUSES COURT CLERK ROBBED.—Jehangir Ruttonji, a clerk employed in the Small Causes Court, and residing on the ground floor of a house at Grant Road, reported to the police, on Saturday afternoon, that during his absence at Andheri, between the 10th and 13th instant, someone entered his house by opening the lock on the door with a duplicate key. Having broken open the two cupboards, one in the sitting room and the other in the bedroom, the thief carried away twelve silk sarees, of various colours, and two pieces of silk, collectively valued at Rs. 280-8. When complainant returned from Andheri he found the lock on the door intact, and there was nothing to show that a forcible entry was made.

A CRAFTY WOMAN SENT TO JAIL.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. F. S. Taleyarkhan, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Superintendent Briscoe prosecuted Luximeebai, a woman, lately a domestic servant in the employ of Jaisingrao Sadoba, a pearl broker, residing at Sion, on a charge of theft, as a servant, of gold and pearl jewellery, of the value of Rs. 4,787. Three other accused, named Suntoo Succaram, and two women, Luximibai and Mugtee, were charged with aiding and abetting her in the commission of the offence. The circumstances under which the robbery was committed (the first accused pretending to be suffering from plague) have already been published. Mr. Madhowji, solicitor, appeared for the prosecution. The second accused was defended by Mr. Bayley, of Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Bayley and Dunlop, and Mr. Hugh Sealy, pleader. The third and fourth accused were defended by Mr. Manker, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Jamsetji Cursetji. Cama, solicitor. After the evidence for the prosecution was recorded, the first accused made a long statement, making a full confession of the theft, and inculpating the rest of the accused. She stated that she committed the offence principally at the instigation of the third accused Luximibai, who was a relative of the complainant, and was not on good terms with him. The rest of the accused, on the other hand, denied all knowledge about the matter. Mr. Baley, on behalf of the second accused, said that assuming that all the evidence against his client was true, it only related to the facts occurring after the offence had been committed and tending to prove that his client had a knowledge of the offence after it had been committed. This was not sufficient to justify a conviction for abetment. He quoted a case reported in the second volume of the Calcutta Weekly Report in support of his contention. He further submitted that the evidence did not by any means prove conclusively his client's knowledge and was quite consistent with his innocence. He, therefore, asked that his client should be discharged. Mr. Manker for the third and fourth accused, stated that his clients had possession of a house, worth Rs. 10,000. The complainant was trying to dispossess them thereof, and had filed a suit against them in the High court. Seeing that he was likely to fail in the suit, he had dragged them into the police case in order to sieze the property, when his clients were sent to jail. It was not likely that his clients, who were rich and were fighting complainant, would instigate a woman to rob complainant and so run the risk of ruining their High court suit. His Worship remarked that the evidence clearly established the fact that the theft was committed in complainant's house, and the property mentioned in the charge was stolen, and that the police enquiries resulted in the recovery of the property in possession of No. 1. The rest of the accused had been charged with abetting No. 1, but in the opinion of the court, the evidence was not satisfactory to connect them with the offence committed by No. 1. The court had also taken into consideration the confession made by the first accused, along with the evidence adduced against each of the accused, but it was quite insufficient to warrant the court in putting these three accused upon their defence. There was also no direct evidence of the offence of abetment against them, and they were accordingly discharged. The evidence against No. 1 was quite clear and satisfactory, and her own confession left no doubts in the mind of the court that she stole the property. She seemed to have planned the theft with great dexterity. Her conduct did not furnish any feature calculated to induce the court to deal leniently with her. She was sentenced to twelve months rigorous imprisonment.

MOONLIGHT MASSED BANDS.

THE massed Bands of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, 21st Bombay Infantry, and 22nd Bombay Infantry will perform the following programme on the Esplanade, to-night, at 9-30 :—

March	With Flying Colors...Unrath.
Overture	Romantique .....Keler Bela.
Selection	The Geisha.....Jones.
Polka	The Deep Blue Sea...Brewer.
Reminiscences of England	.....Godfrey.
Valse	La Gitana.....Buccolossi.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

OPIUM REVENUE.

The opium revenue to date compared with the Estimates for the year 1896-97, up to 11th Feb., 1897 are as follows :—

	In Feb. 1897. Bengal.	In Jan. 1897. Bombay.	Total.
Estimate	42,25,000	12,10,000	54,35,000
Actual	36,61,325	11,94,000	47,55,325
Better than Estimate	.....	.....	.....
Worst than Estimate	5,63,675	96,000	6,56,675

Eleven sales of Bengal opium and ten months' pass duty on opium exported from Bombay.

	To end of Feb. 1897. Bengal.	To end of Jan. 1897. Bombay.	Total.
Estimate	4,64,75,000	1,40,00,000	6,04,75,000
Actual	4,50,22,025	1,11,38,975	5,61,61,000
Better than Estimate	.....	.....	.....
Worst than Esti mate	14,52,975	28,61,025	43,14,000

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE STRACHEY.)

THE OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE'S HEAD CLERK ACCUSED OF MISREPRESENTATIONS.

TRICUMDAS MULJEE VS. MITHIBAI WIDOW.

THE plaintiff prayed that the defendant, widow of one Lilladhur Haridas, a minor under the age of 18 years, who was represented by her guardian *ad litem*, Mr. F. H. de Brito, may be ordered to repay to plaintiff, a sum of Rs. 2,000, together with interest at 9 per cent. per annum from 20th March, 1893, and to deliver up to plaintiff a promissory note for Rs. 3,900 for cancellation. Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Khanderao and Shripad, appeared for the plaintiff; and the Hon. Mr. Lang, with Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Tyabjee, Dayabhai and Co., represented the defendant.

The plaintiff's case was that, by an indenture of mortgage, dated the 30th October, 1888, one Assur Purshotum and his wife, Lalvaboo, mortgaged certain property in Modykhana Street to the plaintiff and other persons, who were trustees of the will of Kanjee Khetsey, to secure Rs. 8,000 and interest. In March, 1890, the plaintiff and his co-trustees, in pursuance of a power of sale contained in the mortgage, advertised the property for sale by public auction. On the 16th March, 1893, the proposed auctioneers, Messrs. Bennett and Co., were served with a notice from Messrs. Tyabjee, Dyabhai and Co., as attorneys for the Official Assignee and assignee of the estate of Assur Purshotum, to the effect that the mortgage having been executed by Assur after his insolvency, without the knowledge of the Official Assignee, was void and invalid. After making certain arrangements, suggested by Sudashiv Shunker Wagh, the head clerk of the Official Assignee, the plaintiff met him and one Lilladhur Haridas, who was said to be the owner of all claims upon the estate of Assur, and told them that he had with him Rs. 2,000, and expected a further sum of money. Sadashiv Wagh then wrote out two documents in English, one being a receipt for Rs. 6,000, which was signed by Lilladhur and handed over to the plaintiff, and the other a promissory note for Rs. 3,900, which was signed by plaintiff and handed over to Lilladhur. Plaintiff did not understand English, and the terms of the receipt were not explained to him, and he had since ascertained that the terms of it did not embody the arrangement he had come to with Sadashiv Wagh. The plaintiff thereupon demanded repayment of the sum of Rs. 2,000 paid by him and the return of the promissory note for Rs. 3,900 duly cancelled, on the ground that it had been obtained by fraudulent misrepresentation. Lilladhur without admitting the payment of the Rs. 2,000, declined to return or cancel the promissory note, and demanded immediate payment of Rs. 3,900.

The defendant admitted that he had in his possession, as the heir and legal representative of Lilladhur Haridas, the promissory note for Rs. 3,900, but he had no personal knowledge of the circumstances alleged in the plaint. He was informed that the allegations were untrue and made with the object of evading liability on the promissory note. Defendant submitted that the plaintiff's claim should be dismissed with costs, the plaintiff being directed to pay to defendant the Rs. 3,900 due on the promissory note.

Evidence in the case was heard during the day.

THE INDIAN FAMINE.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

THE Central Provinces season reports for the last week are summarised in the following general remarks:—Slightly cloudy occasionally with high winds. Days getting warm. Spring crops generally in fair to good condition, but some damage has been caused by cloudy weather in Hoshangabad, Chanda and Bhandara, by frost in Damoh, by rust in Balaghat and hail in Wardha. Reaping of spring crops and sowing of sugarcane continue. Fodder sufficient except in Seoni, Hoshangabad and parts of Nagpur and Sambalpur. Water sufficient. Cattle disease in Saugor, Nimar, Nagpur, Chanda, Raipur and Sambalpur. Imports—Jubbulpore 21,677, Mandla 300, Seoni 652 and Nimar 6,000 maunds. People are leaving relief-works in Narsinghpur, Hoshangabad and Nagpur on account of the commencement of the harvest. Number on relief-works—Saugor 26,122, Damoh 22,379, Jubbulpore 84,703, Mandla 16,194, Seoni 6,711, Narsinghpur 15,998, Hoshangabad 29,211, Nimar 552, Betul 11,321, Chhindwara 5,742, Nagpur 1,110, Chanda 2,441, Bhandara 8,933, Balaghat 4,169, Raipur 9226, and Bilaspur 7,224—total 251,790. Number on gratuitous relief—Saugor 16,081, Damoh 3,532, Jubbulpore 15,543, Mandla 1,230, Seoni 1,333, Narsinghpur 7,390, Hoshangabad 5,999, Nimar 401, Betul 1,755, Chhindwara 2,209, Nagpur 1,446, Chanda 302, Bhandara 2,114, Balaghat 1,955, Raipur 1,791, and Bilaspur 1,306—total 64,817. There were also 43,527 on railway and private works in Saugor, Damoh, Jubbulpore, Chhindwara and Bilaspur. Prices—Saugor, Mandla 8½, Damoh 8½, Jubbulpore 9½, Seoni, Narsinghpur, Hoshangabad, Betul, Chhindwara, Bhandara and Raipur 10, Nimar and Bilaspur 10½, Nagpur 11½, Chanda 12½, and Balaghat 8 seers per rupee.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT J. R. DARLEY, 9th Bombay Infantry, has been placed under orders for employment with the Burma Military Police.

LIEUTENANTS H. S. MOBERLY, 16th M. I., and A. L. Barrett, 25th Bombay Infantry, have been selected for appointment to the Hongkong Regiment.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL H. W. DUPERRIN, R. E., is transferred from the Sirhind-Lahore Circle to the Head-Quarters of the Director General Military Works.

LIEUTENANT A. J. CRAVEN, R. E., on return from leave, is posted to the Bombay Command, Military Works Department.

THE following appointments have been made :—1st Madras Pioneers.—Lieutenant F. Bruce, Wing Officer and Quarter-Master, to be Adjutant, vice Batten vacated on promotion. Lieutenant A. H. T. Rouse, Wing Officer, to be Quarter-Master. 1st B. I.—2nd Lieutenant C. C. A. Hughes, Supernumerary on the Establishment, to be Officiating Wing Officer. 33rd P. I.—Lieutenant C. H. Peterson, Quarter-Master, to be Adjutant, vice King vacated on promotion. 2nd Madras Lancers.—Lieutenant J. E. Hughes Squadron Officer, to be Adjutant. 12th B. I.—2nd Lieutenant E. E. Forbes, from the 4th B. I, to be Supernumerary on the Establishment.

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 16.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STRACHEY.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Short Causes.

487-96—Payne G and S—Gunga Narayan Kersondas and others vs Chunilal Hiralal and others—Balkrishna V N and K.

499-96—Edgelow and G—L H Blomenstoft vs Meer Abdul Russul Alavkhan.

679-96—Wadia and G—Hormusjee Aderjee Kanga vs Dajee Bapujee Deshpande and another.

9-97—Framjee M and M—Tribhovandas Bhanji vs Vithaldas Govindji—Payne G and S.

14-97—Crawford B and Co—Jeory Charles Burder vs William Henry Grebbin—Roughton and B.

18-97—H J R Hemming—Cursetjee Jehangir Khambatta vs The Sirdars Carbonic Acid Inventions Syndicate Co Ld.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

57-96—Sorabji and J—Masoom and another vs Yarooally Mahomed and others.

Defended New Long Cause.

617-96—Hiralal M and M—Tribhowandas Vanarsey vs Valji Karimji and others—M and M, Brown and M.

Postponed Long Causes.

290-95—Bicknell M and M—C A Turner vs Rattanbai and others—Payne G and S.

321-96—Khunderao and S—Triamdas Muljee vs Nathibai and another—Tyabji D and Co—Part heard.

157-93—Tyabjee D and Co—Girdharidas Ghanshamdas vs Sunwar Sukat Gowan Patel and others—Dikshit and D, and Daphtary and F.

258-96—Ardeshir H and D—Dimjee Sewjee vs Oomersey Nagsey and others—Payne G and S; and in Person.

Petition for hearing.

Framjee M and M—In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882 and in the matter of the Hyderabad Deccan Flour Mills Co Ld.—Abdulla Sahib Ebrahim Sahib—Petitioner—Edgelow and G. for Shareholders.

THE Annual Convention of Irish Landlords was held on Jan. 27, in Dublin. The Duke of Abercorn sent a letter in which complaint was made of unjust administration of the Land Acts, and practically all the speakers attacked the Sub-commissioners for reducing rents to the extent they have done since the passing of the new Act.—The Marquis of Londonderry suggested that Mr. Balfour and Lord Lansdowne should explain whether it was their intension that the Sub-commissioners should "reduce rents wholesale, and should not be checked by having to give reasons."—Lord Templetown, who followed, said the action of the Government showed that they did not think it worth while to recognize the principles of common honesty when they were dealing with the property of Irish landlords. He concluded by moving a resolution which declared among other things, that the reductions of rent now being made were enormously in excess of what they should be, and demanding an inquiry by English judges into the working of the Land Acts of 1881.—The resolution was carried, as was also another demanding relief in regard to tithe-rent charges.

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR is a most delightfully coom ing, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient Milk for the skin. It prevents and removes riets and sunburns, soothes, and heals stings of insects ouses prickly heat, &c., renders the skin soft and delicate, and produces a clear and healthy complexdiom. It is warranted free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer in perfumery, for Rowlands' Kalydor, and avoid poisonous and worthle imi ations.

THE INFANTRY POLO TOURNAMENT.

THE FINAL TIE.

THE final tie in the Infantry Polo Tournament between the Durhams and the Essex Regiment, was played off at Lucknow, on Friday in the presence of a very large and enthusiastic assembly. Under excellent arrangements seats were provided along the whole length of the ground, and perfect order was kept, so that every one had a clear view of the game. The Duke of Cornwall's and the Essex Regiments had their mess tents on the ground. Among the spectators were the Government House party, Sir Baker Russell, and General Sir G. Corrie Bird.

The game was one of the best ever seen on the Lucknow polo ground, and it was a pleasant surprise to their many friends to see Essex playing up so splendidly, and even pressing the Durhams, when general opinion anticipated the Durhams would have an easy victory. It certainly was the best game of the tournament. The superiority of the Durhams is many sided; their discipline is perfect, their hitting is sure, and its direction true, above all their ponies are highly-trained, fast, and they last. Essex, who have shone out better each time they have turned out, possess nearly all the above qualities in an equal degree, but they fall in pony power. Yet it was surprising how their animals lasted out, but it was in the second period the Durhams outrode them and obtained all their advantage. For the rest of the game Essex had perhaps the best of it and could they but have got their ponies round quicker when the ball was turned they would have done better. It was in this essential that the Durhams secured their advantages; they were ever quick to turn and their support was never failing. It would be invidious to make any distinctions, as all four of each team played up perfectly, and though the fortunes of the game went against Essex their defeat was an honourable one. After the game General Sir Baker Russell congratulated both teams, and Mrs. Russell presented the Challenge Cup to Major DeLisle to carry back to Poona for another twelve months. The following are details of the game :—

Durham Light Infantry: Mr. Ashburner, 1; Mr. Wilkinson, 2; Mr. Ainsworth, 3; Mr. Mander, back.

The Essex Regiment: Mr. Heath, 1; Captain Wreford Brown, 2; Mr. Lewes, 3 Mr. Learlow, back.

Umpires: Captain Laming and Mr. Corbett.

In the first chucker Wilkinson got on and ran the ball down, but missed near the flags and the ball was hit out. Side play followed in the Essex half, and Ainsworth had another run to the flags, but the ball went wide; however, Mander immediately scored a goal. From the hit-off the Durhams got on, but Essex soon obtained possession and running down had a shot at the flags but a score was averted, and finally the ball was hit out at the side. Essex continued their attack, and after much opposition hit a goal amidst great applause. From the hit-off Essex carried the ball to the Durhams flags, where after a brief detention Wilkinson brought it out, and had a run, but missing in the middle of the ground, Mander got on, but the ball went out at the corner. When thrown in the ball was worked up to the Essex flags, where a scrimmage in front of the goal ensued

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

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ARISTON Tunes, Rs. 10 per dozen; Euphonium Tunes, Rs. 18 per dozen; Victoria Tunes, Rs. 24 per dozen; Polyphon Tunes, Rs. 12 per dozen; Giant Ariston Tunes, Rs. 18 per dozen; Phœnix Tunes, Rs. 18 per dozen.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 15.

REUTER'S commercial telegrams of the 13th inst. were noticed in our report under Saturday evening's date, and no news calling for comment here having come to hand, meantime through the same channel, we now annex our usual weekly comparative Statement of the movement of Cotton.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Week's receipts	124,000	113,000	141,000
" Exports to U. Kingdom.	85,000	84,000	70,000
" Continent	56,000	60,000	38,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	5,751,000	4,221,000	6,440,000
" exports to U. K. do.	2,450,000	1,433,000	2,552,000
" " to Continent do.	1,95 ,000	1,565,000	2,34 ,000
" Stock in the Ports	970,000	859,000	990,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe, on the 12th instant, affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Total supply of all kinds	4,170,000	3,381,710	4,800,070
" " Surats	167,000	290,350	120,810

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Stock in Liverpool	1,370,000	1,155,790	1,674,140
" London	4,000	6,750	6,000
American Afloat	190,000	174,000	353,000
East Indian "	10,000	19,500	2,000
Total	1,574,000	1,356,040	2,035,140
Price of Middling Americans	3 27-32d.	4 17-32d.	3d.
" Good Dhollera	3 11-32d.	2 5-8d.	2 9-16d.
Difference	1-2d.	29-32d.	...

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at the Head Office	Dec.	Rs.	13,27,707
" " Branches	Inc.	"	77,393
Other "	"	"	17,45,525
Government Securities	Dec.	"	3,57,773
Other authorised "	"	"	21,400
Loans	"	"	3,02,404
Bills Discounted and Purchased	"	"	3,16,103
Balances with other Banks	Inc.	"	23,045
Cash	"	"	15,03,336

There was great stringency in the market during the week covered by the Statement of Affairs of the Presidency Bank issued to-day; but the Bank's minimum rate, as well as that in the open market, remained at 12 per cent.; and the present Return shows that the Bank's Cash Balance had been augmented during the week by some 15 lakhs, at 87¼ lakhs. All the items which go to indicate the position of the trade demand for Money disclose a reduction in that direction, about 17½ lakhs of the previous week's heavy withdrawals having gone back to Private Deposits, while in Loans and Bills discounted there had been a considerable, and a material, decrease, respectively, the aggregate diminution in the demand being represented by over 28¼ lakhs, compared with an addition of 55¾ lakhs disclosed by the previous return. On the other hand, there were withdrawals from Government Deposits at the Bank's head office last week of 13¼ lakhs, reduced, by a small increase at the branches, to 12¾ lakhs.

IMPORTS of PIECE-GOODS and YARNS.—The figures for the shipments of *Cotton Cloth* and *Twist* for the first month of the present year are to hand through Reuter; and we give below our usual monthly comparative Statement of the same with those of the previous month and with January last year. In the first comparison the shipments of the principal item of *Plain Cotton* to this Presidency, show the large diminution of 20¼ million yards; but as against the missions on January 1896 they disclose an increase of some 2¼ million yards. In the other items of *Coloured* and *Printed Cotton* the shipments of the former to Bombay were much lighter last month, both as against those in December, and in January 1896, the falling off in each comparison being about the same, but in the latter the figures now to hand nearly equal the previous months, though much less than those for the first month of last year. Shipments of *twist* were upon a rather smaller scale than in December 1896; but only about half those in January last year. To Calcutta there was a considerable decrease in shipments of *Grey Cottons* both as against the missions in the previous month, and those in January 1896, especially the latter; while to Madras, over 5 million yards more of *Plain Cottons* were shipped last month than in the one preceding; and 9½ million yards more than in January last year.

	Jan. 1897.	Dec. 1896.	Jan. 1895.
Bombay:—			
Plain Cottons yds.	32,250,000	52,500,000	29,850,000
Colored " "	3,300,000	4,350,000	5,000,000
Printed " "	6,100,000	5,350,000	8,000,000
Twist " lbs.	500,000	550,000	1,050,000
Calcutta:—			
Plain Cottons yds.	67,000,000	78,000,000	84,100,000
Colored " "	3,250,000	3,050,000	5,850,000
Printed " "	1,800,000	1,900,000	3,400,000
Twist " lbs.	500,000	650,000	1,400,000
Madras:—			
Plain Cottons yds.	11,450,000	6,300,000	1,750,000
Colored " "	750,000	550,000	350,000
Printed " "	3,250,000	1,150,000	1,150,000
Twist " lbs.	1,050,000	1,150,000	750,000

COTTON.—This market has been very quiet here to-day; and rates for Bhownuggur are Rs. 2 per candy lower; while, those for Oomrawattee descriptions have been reduced Re. 1. Broach is nominally unchanged in value, and Bengals keep steady, there being a little enquiry for the latter; but we have not heard of any business being done.

WHEAT and SEEDS are unchanged. The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	10,531 bales.
Wheat	3,941 cwts.
Rapeseed	509 "
Gingellyseed	3,338 "
Groundnuts	610 "
Rice	1,385 "

FREIGHTS.—No business in this market has been reported again to-day. Shippers are possibly waiting to see the outcome of the trouble in Crete and of the conference at Venice.

EXCHANGE opened weak at 1s. 3½d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 3 3-8d. for three months' sight Credits. Of the latter we have heard of no business doing; but Bank Wire Transfer, to a small extent, was taken early in the day, and Calcutta rates coming weak our rates generally receded, closing as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 1-8d. per Re.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 1-8d. "
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 3 3-16d. "
Credits do.	1s. 3¼d. "
Francs do.	1'61 "

GOVERNMENT PAPER was quoted at opening at 99 1-8 for cash, and 99 3-8 for the settlement on the 3rd proximo for 3½ per cent.; but later on 99 13-16 and par, respectively, was named; with 96 quoted for Threes, nominal.

SHARES.—Our list is nominally unchanged, the Bazaar remaining closed.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 13.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats dull.

Good Dhollera..... 3 11-32

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2½ per cent. Consols..... 112 9-16

3 per cent. Rentes..... 102¼

3½ per cent. Sterling Loan 117⅛

3½ per cent. Rupee Paper 62-5-8

Bar Silver..... 29½

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, FEB. 13.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macgregor arrived here yesterday afternoon.

SUEZ, FEB. 13.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Campbell, from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, arrived here, this morning.

HONGKONG, FEB. 13.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Bombay (extra) arrived here this morning, from Bombay.

COLOMBO, FEB. 15.

Orient steamer Austral, from Suez arrived, French mail steamer Australien, from Suez arrived.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT.—FEBRUARY 14.

10 p.m.	72·5

MONDAY.—FEBRUARY 15.

6 a.m.	71·2
10 a.m.	75·6
2 p.m.	78·1;
1 p.m.	79·1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ADVOCAAT—February 10, at No. 46, Chowringhee, the wife of G. D. Advocaat, Consul for the Netherlands, of a daughter.

BAINES—February 1, at Dharmgiri, Kangra Valley, the wife of K. C. Baines, of a daughter.

BAKER—February 3, at 5, Camac Street, the wife of J. W. Baker, of a son.

CHAPMAN—February 4, at Lucknow, the wife of Captain Frederic Hamilton Chapman, 1st D. C. L. I., of a daughter.

GROVER—February 6, at Rawalpindi, the wife of Major M. H. S. Grover, of a son.

MACFARLANE—February 7, at "Loch Sloidh," Salem, the wife of Mr. John B. Macfarlane, District Engineer, Salem, of a son.

McILWAINE—February 7, at Sirsa, Punjab, the wife of W. St. John McIlwaine, R.-M. Railway, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

LOUGHLIN—SPOONER-HART—February 10, at Calcutta, Veterinary Lieutenant J. P. Loughlin, A. V. D., to Maritana (Mari), younger daughter of R. Spooner-Hart, M. R. C. V. S., Lond.

DEATHS.

DURY—February 5, at Sialkot, Squadron Quarter Master Sergeant Harold E. T. M. Dury, 11th (Prince Albert's Own) Hussars, of heart disease.

LOWE—February 5, at New Cantonments, Allahabad, Clara, the beloved wife of Sub Conductor W. S. Lowe, Commissariat Transport Department, aged 29.

McMILLAN—February 5, at Loralai, Baluchistan, Surgeon-Lieutenant John Duncan McMillan, I. M. S., attached 15th Bengal Lancers.

STOWELL—February 7, at Agra, Christopher William Stowell, after a long and painful illness, in his 69th year.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1897.

THE Government of Greece have replied to the representatives of the Powers that they accept the full responsibility for their action in regard to Crete. Their transports are conveying troops to Crete, the Crown Prince having reviewed them before their departure. Prince Nicholas has command of a regiment of artillery sent to the Thessalian frontier. These steps taken in connection with the firing on a Turkish transport, compelling her to return to port, constitute a state of war. No one can suppose that the responsible Government of King George of Greece, a sovereign closely related to the Royal Families of Great Britain and Russia, and connected by marriage with the Emperor William II., would stake all upon the iron dice of war unless there be reason to rely on the support of at least one of the Great Powers, and the sympathetic neutrality of others. Last year when officers and soldiers of the Greek Army crossed over into Crete to support the insurgents, the remonstrances of the Powers eventuated in their recall. They were tried, convicted, and like some other raiders set at liberty after a brief interval of nominal punishment. But undoubtedly the Government severely strained the loyalty of the Greek population by submitting to Foreign dictation on that occasion. The promise of the Powers to obtain autonomy and virtual independence for Crete, it was thought at the time, alone averted a revolution in Athens in which the troops would have taken a willing part. Now the Government, doubtless with some sufficient motive, takes the initiative, and directly intervening in the Cretan struggle, notifies that any attempt to land Turkish troops will be prevented by force. As there is no parity of strength between Greece and the Ottoman Empire, that attitude only becomes explicable by the postulate that a Great Power is behind Greece and will see her through this perilous enterprise. If that should turn out to be the case, the long dreaded collision of the Great Powers may be precipitated. It is true that the Ambassadors at Constantinople are said to have unanimously recommended that Greece and Crete should be restrained by force. But representations equally unanimous and urgent have been set aside without ceremony by the Governments before now. Lord Salisbury will think twice before ordering the British Admiral to blow Prince George's fleet out of the water and enable Turkish troops to be landed in Crete to beat down the resistance of the Christian population to Ottoman rule. Nor would the Czar Nicholas II. be disposed to take a course repugnant to the traditional sympathies of the Russian people for their co-religionists. Prince George is not only the cousin but the warm friend of the Czar, who is not likely to forget their companionship during the tour in India or the gratitude due to the promptitude and vigour with which the Prince's right arm saved his life in Japan. If the gratitude of a Czar cannot be allowed to influence the policy of Russia, it is possible that the Government of Greece may calculate on the natural hesitation of the Great Powers when it becomes a question of fighting Greeks to uphold Ottoman rule in a Greek island.

THE prospect of a cotton crop in Gujerat and Kathiawar, not far below the average, has been one of the few cheering features of a dark agricultural outlook during the last few months. But we are being robbed of this consolation by the dry cold winds which have been experienced since the commencement of the New Year. These winds and the consequent absence of heavy dews, have led to a distinct deterioration of Broach and Dhollera crops, and the outturn is certain to be much smaller than was anticipated five or six weeks ago. Official estimates of the cotton crop for the whole of India will be published early next month, and when these are weighed in the light of commercial observation and data, a fairly approximate estimate of the crop will be obtainable. The outturn is so dependent upon the weather for the first two or three months of the year, that the estimates hitherto compiled are of but little value. Cotton is coming forward to Bombay in much smaller volume than was the case last year, owing not only to the smaller crops, but also to the absence of the Native agents and brokers to whom the raw material is ordinarily consigned. Exports to Japan are going forward fairly, but the buyers seem to be holding back for prices to further decline. In Liverpool, Americans have dropped from 4d. to 3⅞d. per lb., and in the Bombay market the decrease in Indian grown cotton has been from 10 to 15 per cent. Our trade with the Continent, which last year took over a million of bales, has received a check from the uncertainty that attaches to the results of the Plague Conference, which opens to-day. Firms in Bombay do not care to enter into contracts, and send shipments only to find the ports of delivery closed against them; and this caution cannot be regarded as entirely unnecessary. It is fortunate that the interdiction of the French ports on the Mediterranean coast affects the cotton trade less seriously than that in other commodities. Most of the cotton goes to Dunkirk, Havre, and other Channel ports, and only a comparatively small business therein is done at Marseilles.

The local consumption of cotton is so small that the mills have large stocks on hand, and are therefore not able to share in the advantage that would otherwise accrue to them from the fall in prices. Fully two-thirds of the spindle power of the Bombay mills is now unemployed. Unfortunately the manner in which the remainder is used is not calculated to be financially advantageous to the proprietory shareholders. The great difficulty in obtaining labour has led to an injurious competition for hands. Men who in ordinary times were receiving six annas a day are now being offered more than three times that amount. One agent out-bids another, and the men are enabled by the undesirable system of daily wages to go from mill to mill offering themselves to the highest bidder, and considerable damage is done to the machinery by their inexperience. To keep the mills open is undoubtedly sound in theory, but if it is to be done by such expedients as these, it is difficult to see what advantage the employers will gain. It is true that many of them have entered into large forward contracts, but competent observers do not believe that fear of legal liability for non-compliance with these obligations is the dominating motive for this determination to get hands at any cost. It would be an easy matter for the agents to say to enquiring firms they had undertaken to supply, "You can buy against us in the market," but it would not be so easy for the contractors to avail themselves of the offer, in view of the absence of cotton brokers to negotiate purchases. The existing yarn contracts are mostly for China, and if the present diminution of output continues, stocks there will run down very fast with consequent increase of demand. We may expect, too, more enquiries in this country, a few months hence, if a good monsoon is granted. The activity of trade that will be induced by these two factors, when a normal condition of public health is re-established here, should go far to raise prices, and prevent the "slump" in mill shares which *prima facie* seems probable after these months of greatly curtailed output. The shipments of piece-goods from Manchester are somewhat heavier than last year, and in the absence of local trade stocks are rapidly increasing. The goods are sent, and owing to the exodus of native men of business, lie uncleared in the Port Trust godowns. When they have been taken up and placed on the market they will not affect to any material degree the prospects of brisk business in local productions, which are of an altogether different class to the imported goods.

In a department of business that does not directly concern Bombay, that of rice export, the rumour that the Continental Powers have stopped the import of rice from India, has not yet been officially confirmed. It seems incredible that any such agreement should have been arrived at on the eve of a Plague Conference, to consider the whole question of trade relations with India. The rumour is the more inexplicable since the export goes from Rangoon and Calcutta, both of which ports remain unaffected by the pestilence. The rumour has done nothing to bring down exchange from 1s. 3 11-32d. to 1s. 3½d., but competent observers believe the drop is mainly due to the easier feeling in Calcutta, consequent on the receipt of a large amount of coin from England. The prohibition of the rice trade, should it be carried out, will do something to ease the tightened money market, and that is all that can be said in its favour. Taking the total crop to be 1,800,000 tons, and putting its average price at £5 per ton, we arrive at an aggregate value of 14 crores. Of the total crop some one-third at least will be required for inland consumption, while two-thirds, reaching a value of 9½ crores, are available for export. The financing of this exportable surplus would keep money tighter than ever, and the absence of demand for this purpose would help to relieve the existing pressure. But this would be no adequate compensation for the loss of the trade in a year when famine and pestilence are in other directions telling so heavily against our commerce.

THE Bombay Government have designated Dr. John Pollen, and Mr. Playford Reynolds, Executive Engineer of the Presidency, to act with Mr. Snow in removing or destroying houses unfit for habitation and assessing the amount of the compensation to be paid to the owners. Mr. James M. Campbell has been telegraphed to, to return to Bombay to resume charge of the Collectorship, and thus set Dr. Pollen free for this new duty. Dr. Jennings, Dr. Kirtikar, and Mr. M. M. Murzban are engaged in inspecting buildings known to be insanitary and scheduling them with a view to their being declared by the Municipal Commissioner unfit for habitation and closed pending further action. On Sunday, Dr. Weir entered a house in Kamatipura which was reported to be in an unsatisfactory condition. The occupants when questioned declared that no one was ill in the house, and that everything was satisfactory. Going through the building he found the inner rooms absolutely dark. Hearing a groan from one of the rooms he lighted a match, and saw a woman lying on the floor in the delirium of plague. If she had friends or relatives they had abandoned her, and it was necessary to remove her to the hospital. There are thousands of such rooms in Bombay houses, which must be opened up to the great disinfectants—light and fresh air. We have already dwelt on the necessity of providing a sufficient staff of engineers from the Public Works Department, to work with the medical staff of the Health Department in the arduous duty of examining and reporting on the condition of these pest houses. Nor must it be forgotten that the plague had its first home in chawls, the ground floors of which were used as granaries, in which rats died in great numbers. It is essential that under the new powers conferred in the recent Act, or if necessary to be provided in an amendment of the Municipal Act, that the storing of grain in chawls and other dwelling places shall be prohibited. The practice is repulsive and full of peril, and should never have been permitted. It is also of the first importance that steps should be taken without delay to lower the sub-soil water, which has been increased to such a disastrous extent by the daily addition of five million gallons of Tansa water to its volume. That process has been going on for five years. It is a question of pumping. Whether the motive power be supplied by steam or the alternating land and sea breezes is a secondary consideration. Not so long ago objection was taken by some of the Municipal body to the amount of coal used at the pumping station at Love Grove. The explanation was that the pumps were worked for extra hours to get rid of accumulations of sewage in the settling basins. The explanation was regarded as far from justifying consumption of coal beyond the amount budgetted for. If the pumps at Love Grove are able to do extra work they should be utilised to reduce the water-logging which has played such havoc with the health of the city in these recent years. But whether the existing pumps are capable of helping in this direction or not, adequate provision should be made for lowering the level of the water in the subsoil without the loss of a month.

THE annual report of the Geological Survey of India summarises Dr. Nœtling's report on the Yenangyoung oilfield. It seems that the oilfield is already showing signs of exhaustion, and has at best only a few more years of life. In consequence of this expression of opinion it was decided to survey the country between that and the Yenanyat oilfield with a view to determining whether there was any reasonable prospect of a fresh oilspring being found in that tract. Fortunately there was, though it is too early to speculate as to its yield. It happens that the well-diggers have made remarkable progress within the past few years, and Mr. Grimes, of the Geological Survey, who was deputed to investigate this region, notes that whereas formerly a digger could only make a stay at the bottom of a deep well which could be timed by seconds, and a long period of rest at the surface was required to enable him to recover from the effects of the noxious vapours he had inhaled, he now adopts the use of a diving dress, without the heavy weights required for work under water. The use of this apparatus has been introduced during the last five months, and there are already six machines at work. One result is the cheapening of the excavation, for instead of remaining down only a fraction of a minute at a time, the workman can now stay down for hours. In consequence the depth to which a well can be dug is increased. Instead of being limited to about three hundred feet on account of the great difficulties encountered under the old system, it can now be sunk indefinitely, and as a further result Mr. Grimes places on record the fact of an increase of the life of that part of the field which is worked by the native method. In the same document the investigation of the stability of the hill sides in Naini Tal is reported on. This is a report of the utmost importance as the Government of the North-West Provinces proposes building a Government House there, at a cost of four lakhs of rupees, for which Mr. F. W. Stevens is now preparing the plans. As originally proposed, the investigation was to have been carried out by an officer of the Geological Survey in conjunction with an engineer, and was to have included specific recommendations as to protective measures to be undertaken. This programme, however, was not carried out, and the investigation and report were made by Mr. Holland alone. It is a very complete and, it is anticipated, final statement of the conditions of the problem, the nature of the dangers to be apprehended, and the character of the remedial measures required. The execution of these is left to the Public Works Department. Mr. Holland's report contains matter regarding aspects of the problem which would not come within the cognisance of its officers but which, the Director of the Geological Survey says, must be attended to if more harm than good is not to result from its operations.

A TELEGRAM was received in Bombay yesterday, announcing the death, at the Gulf port of Busrah, of Mr. Knox, Chief Engineer of the R. I. M. S. Lawrence. The cause of death was heart disease. Mr. Knox, who was only thirty-seven years of age, joined the Indian Marine Service in 1883, and held a first class engineer's (Colonial) certificate.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 23rd January last, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1896, of 138,096 maunds and Rs. 71,832 in the earnings.

THE Allahabad paper writes: Critics of the Indian administration are fond of pointing to a high death-rate in districts affected by scarcity which they appear to consider as a proof that the measures for meeting the distress have broken down. The melanc

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

DEPARTURE OF GREEK TROOPS FOR CRETE.

LONDON, FEB. 15.

Three steamers conveying Greek troops sailed for Crete yesterday.

Previous to their departure they were reviewed by the Crown Prince.

THE GREEK RESERVES CALLED OUT.

The Greek Government has ordered the Reserves to be called out immediately.

PRINCE NICHOLAS GOES TO THE FRONT.

Prince Nicholas of Greece, in command of a Regiment of Artillery, has gone to Thessaly.

THE REPLY OF GREECE TO THE POWERS.

The Greek Government, in reply to the Powers, states that it accepts the full responsibility of its action in Crete.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF CANEA.

The Christians are actively bombarding Canea, and the Turks in the fortress are replying.

It is feared that much bloodshed will take place.

FLIGHT OF THE GOVERNOR AND CONSULS.

The Christian Governor, with the Montenegrin Gendarmes and the Foreign Consuls and their families, have taken refuge on the foreign warships.

TURKISH REINFORCEMENTS FOR MACEDONIA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, FEB. 15.

The Turkish troops in Macedonia are being reinforced by one hundred thousand men.

SORTIE OF THE CANEA GARRISON.

ATHENS, FEB. 15.

Latest advices from Crete state that the Garrison of Canea made a sortie on Saturday morning and attacked the Christians.

Fighting was continued all day, but the result is not yet known.

RUSSIAN PROPOSAL REGARDING CRETE.

LONDON, FEB. 15.

The Powers are discussing a proposal made by Russia for a mixed European occupation of the Cretan towns.

France has already given her adhesion to the proposal, and it is stated that England is favourable to it.

VISIT OF THE EMPEROR WILLIAM TO THE AMBASSADORS.

BERLIN, FEB. 15.

The Emperor William, yesterday, paid a visit to the British, Austrian, and Russian Embassies here, and conferred with the respective Ambassadors in connection with the Cretan difficulty.

M. HANOTAUX CONFERS WITH THE AMBASSADORS.

PARIS, FEB. 15.

M. Hanotaux, yesterday, conferred with the Ambassadors of the Powers here regarding Crete.

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF THE CAPE.

LONDON, FEB. 15.

Sir Alfred Milner has been appointed to succeed Lord Rosmead as Governor at the Cape.

THE TROOPING SERVICE.

The transport Duneera has arrived at Southampton.

INDIAN PILGRIMAGE TO MECCA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 15.

The *Englishman* under stands that the Hon. Mr. Risley, president of the Medical Board, is drafting a scheme for the regulation of Indian pilgrimage to Jeddah, which is to come into effect almost immediately on the Hughli river.

The arrangement is that special trains are to convey pilgrims from Bombay and Upper India through Sealdah to Diamond Harbour, and that after being isolated at that point for seven days they are to be embarked upon ships that will be waiting in the river. Those coming from Bombay direct will be liable to seven days, isolation at the Khana junction. Such is the bold outline of the plan, says the *Englishman*, the almost incredible folly of which does not unfortunately render the fact of its conception and of its being in process being actively carried out less true. It is proposed, in short, to stultify the Epidemic Diseases Act, passed only 10 days ago, and to nullify the elaborate precaution of the Bengal Government with reference to Railway traffic, and deliberately thrust the neck of Calcutta into the noose which Madras has so strenuously, and it would now seem so successfully, avoided.

What earthly reason can there be for such a proceeding? Presumably the authorities have not sanctioned it, with a view solely to commercial ruin of the port and the province and to the creation of panic comparable to that aroused by the Ilbert Bill.

No other solution to the puzzle presents itself; if the Government carry out the scheme, they will commit one of those political blunders which, to quote the late Home Secretary, are worse than crimes. The moment a case occurs in the quarantine sheds, the port of Calcutta will be declared infected, and the foreign boycott of the Indian commerce will be complete. At all costs the country must be preserved from such a ruinous policy.

THE RECENT LAHORE MURDER CASE.

MURDERER SENTENCED TO DEATH.

LAHORE Feb, 15.

The Ghazi from the Swat Bonar country, who, on his own confession, came specially to Lahore from Peshawar to murder the feringhees and who in open day light, in a crowded bazaar thoroughfare, in Lahore City, murdered a European woman, and severely wounded her husband. was tried, to-day, before Mr. Clark, Sessions Judge, and Assessors.

The Ghazi pleaded guilty when the charge was read out, but otherwise said nothing. When the evidence was read out to him in the Pushto language, the Ghazi simply smiled, nodded his head, and looked up to Heaven, but gave no answer.

The Assessors found him guilty, and the Judge sentenced him to be hanged.

The murderer received the sentence, when interpreted in Pushto, with the same smile and absolute indifference.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

FEBRUARY 15.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Hiranio, prefect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Communication with Macao interrupted.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JAN. 29.

THE serious interruption to trade with Turkish Arabia and Southern Persia occasioned by the restrictions put upon the navigation of the Tigris by the Turkish Government was discussed at a recent meeting of the Board of Directors of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce. At present there is a very large accumulation of goods at Bussorah awaiting transhipment to Bagdad, but the means of conveying the goods or so restricted that several months will be required to forward them to their destinations, and merchants at home have been warned to cease sending cargo. A similar congestion of traffic occurred in the early part of this year, when, through the intervention of Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople, the Turkish Government granted temporary permission to the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company to tow barges, but the permission had recently been withdrawn. The river traffic is at present dependent upon five small steamers, old and obsolete, first employed in this trade in 1879, and two English steamers. The Government at Constantinople is averse from allowing any extension of the employment of foreign steamers in this trade, and it was suggested that sanction should be sought for the addition of more vessels to sail under the Turkish flag, but provided by English capital, or that the permission to tow barges should be restored. It was added that the trade *via* Bussorah, or trade with Turkish Arabia and Southern Persia, which had already made steady progress, might be much further enlarged if proper facilities for transport were provided. The communication was referred to the proper section of the General Foreign Committee.

At the same meeting the Board considered correspondence between the Chamber and the Colonial Office respecting the increase of import duties in Ceylon. By a recent alteration in the method of assessing the duty on cotton goods, it has been practically increased to the extent of nearly one-half of its previous amount. The new method came into force on January 1, 1897. The assessment under the former system was made by converting the value of the goods free on shipboard at the rate of 10 rupees to the pound sterling, plus 10 per cent. for further charges. Upon the amount so ascertained the duty of 5 per cent. was imposed. The new method prescribed is to convert the value at the rate of 1s. 3½d. per rupee, the effect being, as already stated, to augment the duty by about 50 per cent. This was objected to on the double ground that it imposed serious losses upon merchants who had made contracts for forward delivery of goods, and that it increased the protective effect of the duty in respect of the Ceylon cotton mill industry. The President stated that he had authorized the despatch of a letter to Mr. Chamberlain setting forth these facts, and drawing attention to the correspondence which had taken place in 1892 and 1893 between the Chamber and the Marquis of Ripon, then Secretary of State for the Colonies, respecting the protective character of this duty, in the course of which the latter had stated that he would be very glad to see the duty abolished as soon as the financial condition of the colony would permit. The letter also expressed the opinion that the recent change in the mode of assessment greatly strengthened the case for the abolition of the duty, or for depriving it of all protective consequence by means of a countervailing Excise duty. In reply, Mr. Chamberlain informed the Chamber that a copy of its letter had been forwarded to the Governor of Ceylon, with instructions to furnish a full report on the subject. This proceeding was approved.

Reporting on the American cotton market up to the 13th instant, Messrs. Hubbard Brothers and Co., of New York, state "A broad foundation has been given to the market by the demand from spinners and exporters in the South, which has been of such volume as to bring the Southern markets close to the quotations for delivery in New York. In some instances they have been even higher than the quotation for March delivery either in New Orleans or New York, and may be accepted as showing that the recent advance has been brought about by the demand for prompt shipment from the South, and not by any speculative or anticipatory demand. When prices ruling in the mill centres of the South are equal to those of our market, it may be believed that the mills throughout those sections are without supplies, which, we believe, bears out our opinion that at least 200,000 bales usually in hand at the Southern mills have this season swelled the movement to the ports. The publication of the Texas movement to the 1st of January, as compiled by Mr. Hester, shows that 1,675,000 bales have come from that State. This is some 713,000, bales below the movement of 1894, and is accepted as indicating a yield in that State of 2,300,000 bales, against our estimate of 2,500,000. Should either of these estimates be correct, the larger crop estimates must be regarded as excessive, as the trade does not believe the yield from the other sections of the cotton belt will equal that of the mammoth crop of 1894. It has been shown in the past that the stock at the known interior towns is a fair indication of the stock held at the uncounted towns and upon the plantations at this season of the year. Such a guide would foreshadow a smaller amount of cotton to come forward than last season, but those who expect a crop of 8,500,000 bales are quite willing to admit a small increase as compared with the movement of last season. The consumption of the past two years has called for 8,750,000 bales of American cotton each year, and, disregarding the average normal increase in consumption, and reduction in supply from India, the prospect of a yield in America of but 8,500,000 bales will cause, sooner or later, a serious consideration of the question of supply at the end of the year, especially as we cannot reasonably expect next season's crop to furnish us with as much as 1,400,000 bales before the 1st of October to prevent a scramble for cotton from exhausted stocks. Notwithstanding the improvement from the low point in December, there is no disposition in the trade to regard the advance as more than a material reaction from the recent severe decline, and the same discouraged temper pervade the market. The visible supply, however, shows a decrease, and each day brings into sight less cotton than the mills of the world consume, so that the market receive its daily support from the demand to cover hedges against actual stocks.'

With reference to the discussions of the past few months at home, as well as amongst the commercial communities in China, with regard to the increase of the duties on foreign imports to China, it is now stated definitely that no proposals of this nature have been made by the Chinese Government either in Europe or in Pekin. So much is this the case that the foreign Ministers in China refuse themselves to discuss, or to allow the Consuls to discuss, any question of increased import duties with the foreign merchants, for there is nothing to discuss. A false alarm has been caused by Li Hung Chang's irresponsible propositions when in Europe. These had no official authority, and were really made more as a move in the game which he has had to play in Pekin than for any other purpose. If the answers he got to his suggestions in Europe had been favourable, no doubt he would soon have secured all the official authority required for them, and it is not at all impossible that his propositions or others like them, may be made before long by the Chinese Government; but up to the present they have not been made, and in discussing them our merchants are jumping before they come to the stile. This statement explains what would otherwise be the strange conduct of the Chinese Government in concluding in July last a treaty with the Japanese, in which they undertook to maintain the present import duties without change for a period of ten years. I am also able to add that the Chinese Government has agreed to defer the levy of an Excise duty on goods manufactured by foreigners in the treaty ports until the treaty Powers have had time to consult on the matter, and also to consider what the mercantile communities in China have to say about it."

At the end of this so-called nineteenth century if you want to find the yield on an investment at a certain price—that is, if it yields anything—you lay one slip of cardboard beside another in a certain positition and there you are. By the same method of laying one slip of cardboard beside another in a certain position you can instantaneously work, or rather arrive at the result of, a calculation in proportion; you can multiply, divide, find the square root, convert diameters into circumferences, kilometres into miles, hectares into acres, litres into gallons, kilowatts into horse-power, degrees centigrade into degrees Fahrenheit—do all this at a glance by laying one slip of card-board beside another. The cardboard slips are known as "Tressider's Rapid Reckoner," and are an adaptation of slide rule. They look like map scales, and they are called scales, and the length of each division has been calculated to the ten-thousandth part of an inch. The whole thing is wonderful and fascinating, and may be obtained at the stationer's for sixpence. For many purposes it will be found useful, but it is not practicable enough for all that is claimed for it. Nevetheless, everybody should have one, if only as a scientific toy or a curiosity.

Speaking on the subject of foreign competition, in the Carpenters' Hall, at the distribution of prizes to students of the City and Guilds of London Institute, the Lord Chancellor said the chief thing of British workmen to do was to make their work thorough and real. He remembered, some years ago, hearing a strong denunciation in the House of Commons of the methods of some manufacturers of British fabrics, and he was afraid analogous practices were not yet extinct. Quite recently, he had read that sugar was occasionally weighted with ground paving-stones, and that some cleaver people were making sweetmeats out of paraffin oil (Laughter.) It would be found much easier to lose a commerical character than to regain it, and he was afraid if it was lost the trade would be lost with it. Foreign Governments took the initiative in the training of their people to do good work, and the result was every year becoming more apparent. As a judge, he was struck with the enormous number of chemical patents which came from Germany. These discoveries could have been made in England quite as well as in Germany, but they were not, and Sir Philip Magnus and the two gentlemen who accompanied him to Germany told the people of this country, in a Blue-book recently issued, that the Germans were constantly going ahead in developing new processes and methods. New factories were being built, and, in short, Englishmen must bestir themselves in the matter of training and education if they were to maintain themselves on a level with their Continental competitors. They must suit the wants, and even the fancies, of their customers, instead of placing themselves on a pinnacle of excellence, and telling their customers—this is the best thing for you, and it is the way we will continue to make it for you (hear, hear). Foreign manufacturers, instead of adopting that attitude, set themselves to find out exactly what people wanted, and they tried to suit them. That method, at all events, had good sense to recommend it, and it seemed, moreover, to be the one that was most likely to get the trade.

Discussing a recent proposal to "pool" the liabilities of the several Australasian colonies as a step to federation, and as likely to permit of a considerable saving of interest charges under a federal guarantee, a Sydney paper remarks that the question whether the railways should be federated (and this would apparently be an essential part of any scheme of debt consolidation) has given rise to very divergent opinions. "Our railways and those of West Australia the Sydney journal referred to goes on to say, "are at the present time far more remunerative than those of Victoria or Queensland, and the New South Wales lines are more fully maintained in a condition of thorough efficiency. To amalgamate the railways would mean that we should join with less profitable system; and there are those who think that as the railways are wholly within the respective provinces, they ought naturally to remain under provincial control. But this is only one side of the question. There is a pressing necessity that the gauge of the railways should be uniform, and that the New South Wales gauge should be adopted. It would be far cheaper to reduce the Victorian gauge to that of this colony than for us to widen ours to the Victorian measurement; and, beyond that, our gauge is cheaper to work than the Victorian. But we could never call upon Victoria or Queensland to spend the money necessary to effect this important change, and we shall never secure uniformity in this respect until it is constituted a joint undertaking. The delays and costliness of the break between Sydney and Melbourne are considerable, and they materially hinder traffic. It must be borne in mind that when the border barriers are removed intercourse across the borders will considerably expand, and the railways should be in a position to develop such intercourse to the uttermost. Again, there is at present a material loss of earning power, owing to the severity of railway competition along the borders, and that competition would undoubtedly be increased when the control of the Customs passed out of provincial hands. Here, again, there is much to be gained by federal control, and by a working of the railway systems for the general benefit; and it should follow that if the debts incurred in constructing the railways were federated the railways should be federated too. But the Federal Government could not assume the burden of the debts without the control of additional revenues.

In a letter written from Boston U. S. A. an influential and thoughtful American merchant records his impressions as to the present position and prospects of business in the United States. The writer says that with the opening of the new year a disposition had arisen rather widely amongst American commercial men to look for an important and early revival of trade. For such hopeful anticipations the writer sees little justification. He regards the depression which has marked the course of business in the United States for quite a year past as too deeply rooted to be so far removed as to make any room for prosperous times. In the first place he observes that the American people expect too much from the Government, which "has nothing, and consequently cannot give away anything without robbing somebody else." The whole situation, he says, is bad. "We have a huge floating currency of many kinds, amounting to about a billion dollars, payable on demand in gold. We have a nominal hundred million of gold on hand to meet it." The writer adds that the recent bank failures in the West "are simply straws showing the general drift of things in that section." The Eastern banks, he believes, to be thoroughly sound, and Eastern merchants are understood to have kept their engagements within prudent bounds. He further says:—"The tendency at Washington is still toward disturbing legislation, the giving out of favours to private manufacturing interests in the shape of increased protective duties, and, worse than that, of an ignorant, clumsy handling of the currency question whenever that subject is approached or debated. Our legislators are no longer statesmen and patriots. They are simply politicians, and this fact makes for continued unrest and depression."

THE RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT GHOLVAD.

CONVICTION OF ACCUSED.

In the District Court at Thana, yesterday, Mr. Hudson, First Assistant Collector and Magistrate, gave judgment in the case in which Dhombhai Brijlal, assistant station-master at Gholvad, was charged with a breach of railway Rules, on the morning of January 9 last, when a collision occurred at the Gholvad station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway. The accused was convicted and sentenced to ten days' simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of ten rupees. It is understood that an appeal has been lodged.

THE Indian Famine Fund has now reached 29½ lacs. The latest receipts include sums of one lach from Canada; the first contribution of half-a-lach from the Hongkong Committee, and Rs. 4,000, being the proceeds of £2,000, the second contribution from Edinburgh.

VOLUNTEERS FOR PLAGUE HOSPITALS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The plague is no new disease. Accounts of it and of the frightful havoc it occasions have been handed down from the earliest times, whilst the experience of an epidemic in Hongkong is fresh before us. It might reasonably be expected, then, that upon an outbreak occurring in any locality, especially in a city with all the resources that wealth can command, refuges would at once have been established in every quarter of the city for the unfortunate victims of the disease, where all the highest medical and nursing skill would have combined to afford the best chance of recovery and where every possible comfort would have surrounded the sick. Yet in Bombay, five months after the disease had become established, the Municipal authorities had not organised a single hospital! They seem to have imagined that the small existing hospital for infectious diseases could meet all the requirements of the case (could accommodate, that is, all the cholera, small-pox, measles, and plague cases in a population of 800,000 people), although they knew the horror in which it was held by the people on account of its position in one of the most feverish parts of the town, and because of the absence of nursing and attendance. They did nothing to lighten the labours of the overworked physician in charge or to give him any assistance in the shape of nurses or attendants. They have been perfectly satisfied to drag sick people from their rooms at a critical moment of the disease, when life hung in the balance and depended upon care and quiet, and after jogging them along for three or more miles, to hand them over to Dr. Chowksey to do as best he could with them unaided by assistants or nurses. If all the beds were full, no matter,—dump them down on the floor after their three miles' jolting and leave them there uncared for and untended! The only excuse for this brutal neglect of duty on the part of the Municipality that has been furnished is that they cannot get attendants to come forward. This is a mere excuse. Had the authorities in September or October erected in each ward a temporary hospital and engaged an efficient medical and nursing staff for each, they would have found no difficulty whatever. Even now that they have waited till panic has taken hold of the public mind, they still could get a staff for a hospital in each ward if they would be fair and honest. All risky occupations have to be well paid. Indeed, a man has no right to undertake a dangerous calling unless he receives sufficient remuneration to make provision for his family in the event of his death. The men employed as ward-boys are married men; there are few nurses in Bombay who have not friends dependent upon them, many of them are widows with children. Would it be right for people so circumstanced to subject themselves to serious risks for the miserable pittance which is in Bombay considered the due of a nurse or a ward-boy? Yet an idea seems prevalent, and has been put forward in the daily papers, that these people should set aside all family considerations and "volunteer" for public duty, whilst the municipal majority who have prepared a water-logged soil for the disease, and the rich landlords whom they represent, are not to contribute even money to remedy the mischief they have done. Surely, if nurses and ward-boys are to risk their lives for the public, the public is to make what small return it can. Treble, quadruple, if necessary, the ordinary salaries of nurses and ward-boys, and give them security that their families will be provided for in the event of their dying in the discharge of their duty, and even now each ward might have a small, well-organised hospital, and the poor, seeing that arrangements are being made for their comfort, will avail themselves of what they now justly regard with suspicion. Those who have been guilty of a criminal dereliction of duty will no doubt think my strictures hard. If the cruelties of the past five months could be made known, the world would ring with a chorus of horror and detestation at the brutal indifference to the sufferings of the poor shown by an incompetent Municipality and runaway landlords.—Yours, &c.,

EDITH PECHEY PHIPSON, M.D.

Apollo St.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FAMINE FUND.

A MEETING of subscribers to the above fund was held at the Secretariat, yesterday, at 4-15 p.m., his Excellency the Governor presiding. The Hon'ble Mr. Nugent and the Hon'ble Mr. Birdwood were also present.

H. E. the Governor, in opening the proceedings, observed that this was purely a formal meeting, at which they had to pass certain resolutions. They were aware that Bombay had a meeting of its own citizens, and they passed resolutions that a relief fund should be started. Since then a large public meeting had been held at Calcutta, under the presidency of H. E. the Viceroy, and there, also, certain resolutions were passed. From then it became obvious that they had to form provincial associations affiliated to the Central Association at Calcutta. That was the proper course to pursue, and he consulted several bodies, who fell in with that view. The Collectors of the various districts suffering from famine were asked by Mr. George Cotton, the honorary secretary of the Fund, to ascertain the extent of the distress, and in what way arrangements should be made for the proper disbursements of funds and taking accounts.

The Hon'ble Mr. Phirozshah M. Mehta, C.I.E. proposed that the Bombay Presidency Famine Fund be known as the Bombay Branch of the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund. Mr. Mehta observed that arrangements should be made in such a way that they should derive benefit and lose nothing. He hoped that in forming a Committee care would be taken to see that official and non-official members were also on the Committee.

The Hon'ble Mr. Dharamsi seconded the proposal, which was carried.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee proposed, and Mr. S. M. Moses seconded, that all subscriptions hitherto received for the Presidency Famine Fund be devoted specially to meet the needs of the Bombay Presidency, but that subscribers can in future subscribe (*a*) to meet the needs of all parts of India, or (*b*) specially to meet the needs of their own Province, it being understood that unless special mention is made subscriptions will be devoted to (*b*).

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Dr. Bhalchandra proposed, and the Hon'ble Mr. N. N. Wadia, C.I.E., seconded, and it was carried that the committee and secretaries of the Bombay Presidency Famine Fund be the committee and secretaries of the Bombay Branch of the Indian Charitable Relief Fund; his Excellency the Governor, president, and Mr. G. Cotton, honorary corresponding secretary.

Mr. G. Cotton proposed, and Mr. Currumsey Damjee seconded, and it was carried that distribution be made from time to time by the secretaries pro-rata to the distressed in the various districts, and in accordance with the letter and enclosures A and B, from the chairman and the honorary secretary of the Executive Committee.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. F. Beaufort proposed a vote of thanks to his Excellency the Governor for presiding, and it was carried by acclamation.

H. E. Lord Sandhurst, in returning thanks, remarked that some very handsome donations had been made by the public, but he hoped that other wealthy persons would come forward and subscribe large sums.

The meeting then terminated.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANNING.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Canning, Commander G. A. Rose, arrived in harbour on the 14th instant, from Mauritius, which port she left on the 3rd instant, with the right wing of the 2nd Battalion York and Lancashire Regiment, consisting of 9 officers, 1 lady, 1 warrant officer, wife and four children, 1 school mistress, 435 non-commissioned officers and men, 15 women, and 21 children; and details, consisting of 1 officer, 6 Native details, 17 followers, and 7 crew of the Warren Hastings. The following is the list of passengers:—Lieut-Col. and Mrs. H. Boughey, Captain R. E. Galindo, Captain and Adjutant F. F. W. Daniell, Lieutenants G. Capron and M. Middleton, 2nd-Lieutenants R. J. Longden, E. C. Robertson, H. F. Byrne, Johnson, and W. B. Luttman, Surgeon-Captain Swan, Sergt-Major C. Gelby, wife and 4 children, and schoolmistress A. Moon.

THE decree of the French Government regarding the disembarkation of passengers from infected ports in India practically means that no such passengers will disembark in France at all. The nearest of the four ports, which are to remain open, is Pauillac, on the estuary of the Gironde, but the passenger who goes as far as this by sea might as well go on to London. St. Nazaire is a mail packet station at the mouth of the Loire.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Government of India has sanctioned the appointment of Brigadier-General Tyler as Inspector-General of Artillery, vice Major-General Lowes who vacates immediately.

AT the Calcutta Criminal Sessions on Friday the jury returned a unanimous verdict of not guilty in the case against Mr. Charles Osmond Walling, lately a tea planter in Assam, who was charged with rape.

A CLERGYMAN having been appointed to a second Lieutenancy in a Volunteer Corps, the Government of India have stated that it does not desire that any Minister or Chaplain, whether a member of the Indian Ecclesiastical Establishment or not, should be appointed a combatant officer in the Volunteer force.

ACCORDING to present arrangements the Gloucestershire Regiment is expected to arrive in Calcutta on the 26th insant to relieve the 1st Battalion of the Shrohseire Light Infantry of the garrison of Fort William. The latter corpswill leave the same day in two parties for Benares and Sitapur, four companies being posted to each of those stations. Calcutta society entertains the officers of the regiment to a farewell ball on the 19th instant.

THE last week has been working up for rain in Behar, and after the reports in Calcutta, it was anticipated that rain would come. A heavy fall of rain commenced on Thursday and continued to drizzle throughout next day but measured now here in Mozafferpur half-an-inch. Such rain is in no way advantageous either to native agriculture or to the indigo industry. There were hopes that the rain would at least be sufficient to save in part the *rabi fasl*, but the rain just registered can in no way be beneficial in the famine-stricken portions of the province.

THE following are the totals of persons on relief works and in receipt of gratuitous relief in India, the figures for each province being given in thousands:—Madras 37 and 10; Bombay 349 and 13; Bengal 265 and 101; N.-W. P. 1,126 and 278; Punjab 47 and 19 (excluding Hissar figures); Central Provinces 251 and 64; Burma 27 and 5; Berar 2 and 0; Central India 69 and 4; Rajputana 24 and 2. The totals are respectively 2,200 and 500. The grand total is therefore 2,700,289 persons, or an increase of 233,000 over the figures of last week.

AN enthusiastic public meeting of the inhabitants of Aligarh, Bulandshar, and Etah districts, representing all classes and creeds, was held, under the patronage of Mr. L. A. S. Porter, C.S., Collector of Aligarh, in the Institute Hall, on Thursday, to consider means to celebrate the Queen's long reign. Moulvi Sameeulla Khan, C. M. G., briefly stated the objects of the meeting, enumerating the various blessings of Her Majesty's benign and peaceful reign, and suggesting a mode of celebrating the sixtieth anniversary of the reign, which was unanimously approved by the meeting. The Collector then made a short but impressive speech, expressing his appreciation of the loyal and spontaneous movement. The meeting terminated with three hearty cheers for Her Imperial Majesty.

THE district of Gaya may be congratulated on its exceptionally happy position as regards the prospects of the approaching spring harvest. In consequence apparently of the failure of the rice crop a larger portion of the land than usual was put under wheat in the course of the autumn, and now the probable outturn is estimated at a 16-anna crop. With the price of rice steadily falling, the cultivators of Gaya will have cause to be thankful for the substitution. It is not thus however with Bengal generally: no other district has expectations of a bumper crop, and most districts have less ground sown in wheat than in former years. For the entire province the average wheat area of recent years is about 144,000 acres, whereas this year it is put at only 123,000, and as a whole the crop is taken as likely to turn out about a ten or eleven-anna one.

IN the final round of the Infantry Polo Tournament on Friday the Subalterns' team of the Durham Light Infantry defeated the Essex Regiment by five goals and four subsidiaries to three goals and three subsidiaries. By entering for the Cup with a junior team and winning it the Durhams have established another "record" in the annals of Indian Polo. The chronicle of the Durhams, remarks a contemporary, is now extraordinary. Their first win was the Quetta Tournament in the autumn of 1891, after which they went to Mhow, whence they sent the team which won the Jubbulpore Cup in 1893. The Infantry Cup at Lucknow in 1894 followed: but they were beaten in the finals for the Poona Tournment by the 7th Hussars in the autumn of the same year. Since then they have an unbroken record of nine consecutive wins: namely, the Jubbulpore Cup 1894; the Mhow Cup, 1894; Infantry Cup, 1895; Jubbulpore Cup, 1895; Mhow Cup, 1895; Infantry Cup, 1896; Inter-Regimental, 1896; Jodhpur, 1896; and Infantry Cup, 1897.

ALL European States have agreed to send representatives to the Sanitary Conference at Venice. Several European Governments are taking preliminary measures of precaution in view of the possible importation of plague across their frontiers. The situation as regards the plague was discussed at length by Dr. Proust at the Paris Academy of Medicine. The St. Petersburgh Medical Department announced that the Minister of the Interior has decided to declare the whole of India infected with plague. The Czar has apointed a Special Commission, under the presidency of Prince Alexander of Oldenburg, to take measures for preventing the importation of plague into Russia, and combating the scourage in the event of its appearing in the Empire. According to the *Greshdanin* the Commission has decided to send Professor Botkin to Bombay.

AT a political meeting in South Kensington to discuss the report of the Financial Relations Commission, Mr. Holland, Secretary to the Commission, said it had been stated that the Commission was a packed one. He was a Unionist before the Commission began, and was one still. Ireland had a very strong case and it ought to be considered. Ireland paid too much because she was too poor. Mr. Courtnay, M. P., said it had been proved that the individual Irishman contributed less that the individual inhabitant of Great Britain. What was needed was a reduction of taxation on the poor consumer in Britain and Ireland alike. In both countries a disproportionate burden of taxation bore on the poorer classes. At the annual convention of Irish landowners held in Dublin, Lord Londonderry presiding, the annual report severely criticised the Land Act of last year. Lord Londonderry endorsed many of the criticisms, and defended the attitude of Irish Peers towards the Bill. A series of resolutions condemning various portions of the Act, and demanding an enquiry by an independent tribunal of English Judges as to the working of the Land Acts since 1869, were carried.

PHILATELISTS (says the *St. James's Gazette*), will hail with joy the fact that a considerable number of new stamps were issued last year. Everything is an excuse for a new stamp. The Olympic games held in Greece last year were the excuse for a charming series of stamps embellished with Greek vases, the Acropolis, the Hermes of Praxiteles, the Discobolus, and all sorts of interesting things. They are, in fact, genuine works of art. Mauritius has a new stamp, which, instead of the family effigy of Her Majesty, presents its own quaint and curious arms, consisting of a key, a ship, a plant, and something which looks like a lighshouse. Corea, after the recent war, issued a symbolic stamp with the emblems of life and death, of night and day, upon it. Portugal celebrated the seventh centenary of St. Antony by a quiet monastic stamp, with a figure of the saint standing by "the sad sea waves." The "conversion" of Prince Boris of Bulgaria brought a new stamp out there; and Madagascar has, of course, new French stamps with imposing figures on them. Perak, has a delicious new stamp showing a tiger with a very open mouth; and Uruguay letters are gay with the picture of a swaggering bravo. Grand Duke Adolphus of Luxemburg has brought out stamps with his own princely head on them; and Beru celebrates a new Government by a new stamp with a valiant and bearded mailed warrior on it.

THE EPIDEMIC.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending, at 10 a.m., on Sunday, give the following results:—

		Attacks.	Deaths.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0
	Middle and Lower Colaba	0	0
	Fort, Southern	0	1
	Fort, Northern	4	1
	Esplanade	1	0
B	Mandvi	1	1
	Chukla	0	0
	Umarkhadi	1	4
	Dongri	3	2
C	Market	2	2
	Dhobi Talao	6	5
	Fanaswadi	6	3
	Bhuleshwar	0	0
	Khara Talao	0	1
	Khumbarwada	5	2
D	Khetwadi	7	3
	Girgaum	3	1
	Chaupatti	1	1
	Walkeshwar	7	4
	Mahalakshmi	4	1
E	Mazagon	13	4
	Tadwadi	0	1
	Second Nagpada	3	9
	Kamathipura	4	7
	Tardeo	3	7
	Byculla	17	11
	First Nagpada	3	0
F	Parel	8	6
	Sewri	0	6
	Sion	3	6
G	Mahim	15	3
	Worli	6	4
Water Division		0	0
Non-Resident and unknown		0	0
Parsee Hospital		0	0
Jain Hospital		0	1
Arthur Road Hospital		0	8
St. George's Hospital		0	0
Hindoo Hospital		0	3
Servants' Hospital		0	1
	Total	126	115

The total mortality from all causes during the period was 269.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending, at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

		Attacks.	Deaths.
A	Upper Colaba	1	0
	Middle and Lower Colaba	2	0
	Fort, Southern	0	0
	Fort, Northern	2	0
	Esplanade	0	0
B	Mandvie	0	1
	Chukla	1	0
	Gomarkhari	3	0
	Dongri	0	0
C	Market	1	0
	Dhobi Talao	1	1
	Fanaswady	5	2
	Bhuleshwar	1	3
	Khara Talao	0	2
	Kumbharwada	6	4
D	Khetwady	8	2
	Girgaum	3	2
	Chowpatty	1	1
	Walkeshwar	3	1
	Mahalakshmi	2	2
E	Mazagon	11	4
	Tarwady	1	3
	2nd Nagpada	5	3
	Kamatipura	3	4
	Tardeo	4	8
	Byculla	17	15
	First Nagpada	1	0
F	Parel	11	3
	Sewri	1	0
	Sion	4	4
G	Mahim	9	12
	Worli	2	7
Water Division		0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown		0	1
Parsee Hospital		0	4
Jain Hospital		0	0
Arthur Road Hospital		0	13
St. George's Hospital		0	1
Servants' Hospital		0	2
Hindu Hosoital		0	1
	Total	110	114
	Total to date	6,552	5,323

The total mortality from all causes during the period was 249.

GENERAL GATACRE'S HOSPITAL AT PAREL.

On Sunday, General Gatacre proceeded to Government House, Parel, which we have already stated has been placed at the disposal of the Municipal Commissioner to be utilised during the present epidemic, and, with the sanction of Mr. Snow, made arrangements for the establishment of a Plague Hospital. Twelve or fourteen European soldiers helped in the work. New doorways were opened to let in air, hangings removed, and beds were placed in readiness. Dr. Weir visited the House yesterday morning, and made suggestions which the General at once carried out. There appears to be difficulty in getting medical attendants, but this, no doubt, will be surmounted. The remoteness of the site from the more thickly populated districts of the city is, however, a fundamental disadvantage which cannot be got over. Every mile added to the distance which a patient has to be carried from his home to a hospital diminishes the chances of recovery. It is, therefore, to be regretted that the opening of an infectious hospital at Kamatipura for which ward-boys were engaged on Saturday, and the voluntary co-operation of the Sisters of the Bandora Convent were secured, has been deferred in view of the location of a larger hospital at Government House, Parel. A Municipal Dispensary will be opened at Kamattipura for the gratuitous treatment of the indigent poor. Dr. McCabe Dallas will have charge of the dispensary. It may be hoped that this is the first step towards the realisation of Dr. Weir's proposal, made some time since, that Municipal Dispensaries should be opened in each of the wards of Bombay for the medical treatment of the sick poor.

At 5 o'clock, on Sunday afternoon, his Excellency Lord Sandhurst, accompanied by Brigadier-General Gatacre and other gentlemen, visited the Government House premises at Parel in order to ascertain whether they could be utilised as an Infectious Disease Hospital. After a close inspection it was decided to turn the main buildings into an auxiliary Infectious Disease Hospital for the treatment of bubonic fever patients of all castes and creeds. The hospital is to be conducted by military officers, under a military medical officer and a staff. A detachment of soldiers, consisting of seven men of the Royal Artillery, seven of the Second Royal Dublin Fusiliers, seven of the Marine Battalion, and seven of the 22nd Regiment, Bombay Infantry, will be brought into requisition to attend patients, and they will be accommodated in the Band quarters, which have been rendered available, as the Band has been removed to Gunesh Khind. The hospital will be under the direct sup

the mill on whom it had been tried. He sends this word, as he regrets to see so many policemen dying every day of the malady. His remedy is to give a patient, as soon as he complains of the fever, two oz. of "Epsom Salts" in warm water. As soon as this dose acts, both fever and bubo subside. Many of his operatives on whom he had tried this remedy were cured and have resumed work in the mill. Mr. Sutherland states that if the remedy is tried on the men of the Bombay Police, they would be able to judge of its efficacy.

A suspicious case of a European was admitted into the St. George's Hospital yesterday, and has been kept under observation.

THE POSITION AT THE GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

The number of hands employed at the deckyard rises and falls according to the number of Government vessels in Bombay, and the extent of repairs and repainting they require. The average number of hands may, however, safely be put down at from 1,200 to 1,400. Some of these men are lascars who have quarters in the yard, while others and the majority are day-labourers and artisans coming from all parts of the city. During the epidemic only one case of plague has occurred amongst these men, a fact which tells well for the care with which the sanitation and general cleanliness of the deckyard are looked after. The one case referred to occurred in the barracks of the lascars which were at once vacated by the men, and disinfected. The lascars were sent afloat and no cases have since occurred. Work has gone steadily forward, but the authorities of the Indian Marine, like almost all large employers of workmen, have known what it is to have many blanks in their roll call owing to abstentions. But in this direction there has of late been a very marked improvement. On January 15 last out of a total labour roll of 1,200, there were no less than 455 absentees. Yesterday (one calendar month later), out of a total of 1,100 work people on the books only 254 were absent. The success of the authorities in keeping the men fairly well together has enabled them not only to execute naval work, but also to carry out requisitions received from other Government departments, notably that of the Gun Carriage Factory. Unfortunately the freedom of the workmen and lascars from the disease has not had its counterpart in the Marine Office, where the mortality amongst the clerks has been rather heavy.

THE BYCULLA PRISONS.

There have been no fresh cases of plague in the House of Correction for nine days, and the patients are now almost all convalescent. The death roll has been 17 in all. The Inspector-General of Prisons has recently visited the jails, and has expressed his approval of Dr. Waters' action in not recommending the removal of the prisoners, and of the various suggestions offered by him and carried out with a view to arrest the spread of the epidemic.

MORE PEOPLE INOCULATED.

The number of persons who are inoculated with Professor Haffkine's prophylactic lymph is daily increasing. On Sunday those inoculated included eight European ladies and gentlemen and three children; eleven Parsee ladies and 30 Parsee gentlemen; two Khojas; and one Portuguese ayah. Among those inoculated a second time were Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Dastoor, Shums-ul-Ulama J. J. Mody, and Mr. Dinshaw Hormusji Vannia. Mr. K. D. Shroff, solicitor, Messrs. Pestonji C. Mehta, Cowasji C. Mehta, the family of Dr. Kaikhosru Engineer, a son of Mr. J. J. Mody, Manockjee Jamsetjee Chandama, etc., were inoculated for the first time.

THE INSPECTION AT KALYAN STATION.

The passengers travelling by the G. I. P. Railway have been subjected to an inspection at the Kalyan station. In the last two days, 14 passengers were detained on the ground of being victims of the plague. Two of them have died since. Those detained have been sent back to Bombay pending the erection of a special fever hospital, and a shed for the examination of sufferers at Kalyan, which are expected to be ready in two or three days.

FINANCIAL HELP FROM CANTON.

The small number of Parsees residing in Canton have sent a contribution of Rs. 203 in aid of the funds of the Parsee Fever Hospital conducted by Dr. K. N. Bahadurji.

THE SHEDS AT JAHABORDEE.

The sheds under construction, at the expense of Bai Dinbai Nusserwanjee Petit, the generous-hearted Parsee lady, at Jahabordee, for the children of the Parsee Orphanage of Parel, are nearly approaching completion. The children will be sent to Jahabordee as soon as the accommodation for them is ready. A correspondent states that Dr. Merwanjee Masanee, the medical officer of the sanitarium, is gaining the golden opinions of all by his courteous bearing and self-sacrificing exertions.

CREMATION IN PORTUGUESE INDIA.

A correspondent writes:—A young man, at Orda (a village in Bardez), died of plague on the 10th instant. He lately arrived in Goa from Bombay, and was alright when he left Reis Magos, after detention in quarantine for twelve days, but was attacked at home. His interment in the cemetery was not allowed, and his father wanted to bury the body in the house. But some soldiers were sent and the body was cremated, on the 11th instant, outside the house.

Intimation has been received at Damaun of the cancellation by the High Commissioner of Portuguese India of the order published in the "Boletim Official" of Goa, of the 26th ultimo, to incinerate bodies of all persons who should die from the bubonic plague. This has been done in consequence of representations made by the Mahomedans and Parsees of Damaun as well as other places that cremation is against their religion. The examination at Dabel of persons wishing to enter the Portuguese territory is so stringent that persons suffering from any malady or having a temperature above normal are denied admittance and sent back.

THE BURIAL-GROUND QUESTION.

The *Muslim Herald* says:—A voluminous petition, drafted by an eminent barrister, Mr. Scott, is now being circulated among the Mahomedans of all sections to obtain signatures for transmission to the Municipal Corporation against closing the Mahomedan burial-ground at Great Road. Messrs. Haji Abdoossattar, J.P., and Abdulla Mian Khundwani, J.P., the leading members of the Memon community, have been taking a keen interest in obtaining the signatures of Mahomedans.

PLAGUE IN SHOLAPUR.

As a specimen of the way in which Mofussil Municipalities work when left to themselves, a correspondent writes that the Sholapur Municipality has opened a plague hospital of matting on the main road between the Saddar Bazaar and the City which is daily and hourly frequented by passers-by. It is like having a plague hospital on the edge of Hornby Road, in the Fort, in Bombay. No better means could be devised of disseminating the plague in Sholapur.

FEVER RELIEF FUND.

In addition to the subscriptions detailed on Friday last, the following sums have been received:—

	Rs.
Mr. Bamanji A. Dalal	20
,, Bamanji Jejebhoy's sons	20
,, Maneckshaw J. Talyarkhan	20

POONA.

The City Municipal Office returns for the 48 hours (two days) ended at 8 a.m., on Sunday, show the following results:—

Imported	0
Local	12

Peths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Somwar	1	1
Nana	1	1
Rawiwar	7	3
Ganesh	3	1
Total	12	6
Total up to date	188	175

The Suburban Municipal office returns for the above 48 hours show the following results:—

Imported	2
City of Poona	2

Locality	Cases.	Deaths.
Plague Hospital	4	3
Total up to date	200	130

A fourth class Head Constable of police employed in the A. Division in the city was attacked by the bubonic fever on Friday. He was sent to the plague hospital where he died on Saturday night.

UN REMEDE CONTRE LA PESTE.

Par M. Lessertour, ancien missionnaire au Tonkin Directeur au Seminaire des Missions Etrangeres de Paris.

Le venerable missionnaire qui s'est fait le propagateur en Europe du hoang-nan, remede annamite, employe avec succes dans les pays d'Orient contre les plus terribles infirmites, nous adresse ces lignes au moment ou une epidemie redoutable desole l'Inde et menace l'Occident. Nous nous empressons de publier cette notice qui a malheureusement un trop evident interet d'actualite.

Les missions catholiques ont, a differentes reprises porte a la connaissance du grand et intelligent public auquel elles s'adressent, de precieux remedes contre les plus horribles maladies, comme le cholera, la lepre, la rage, etc, et ont rendu par la de signales services, non seulement aux missions, mais a l'humanite tout entiere. Pour ma part, je suis heureux de reconnaitre et de proclamer que le hoang-nan, dont l'efficacite remarquable est de jour en jour plus appreciee leur doit sa vulgarisation.

C'est pour un nouveau et tres important service de ce genre a rendre, que j'ai recours aujourd'hui a votre si bienveillante et si sympathique intervention, je veux parler du remede infaillible contre la peste bubonique divulgue autrefois par les missions Catholiques elles-memes.

Les details apportes par les journaux de l'Inde sur les ravages causes par cette peste a Bombay, et dans les pays circonvoisins sont d'une gravite exceptionnelle.

L'effroi s'est empare des populations, et c'est par centaines de mille que l'on compte les individus qui cherchent leur salut dans l'eloignement, ou, pour mieux dire, dans la fuite des lieux contamines.

D'abord le fleau n'avait fait de victimes que parmi les indigenes; mais voici que les Europeans eux-memes sont atteints.

Dans la traversee de Malte a Plymouth, cinq passagers anglais, dont trois militaires embarques a Calcutta le 10 decembre, ont ete emportes en quelques heures.

Ces jours derniers, le telegraphe a apporte la nouvelle de la mort foudroyante du medecin en chef du grand hopital de Bombay, ainsi que de l'infirmiere qui l'avait soigne, etc.

Il y a desormais lieu d'apprehender la contagion pour nos contrees d'Occident.

Des mesures prophylactiques commencent a etre prises en Egypte et en Turquie pour se preserver contre l'envahissement du fleau.

Le gouvernement francais lui-meme s'est emu et a arrete les precautions sanitaires qu'il convient de prendre pour donner confiance au pays.

En presence de ces faits, je me suis dit que ce serait un immense service a rendre que de faire connaitre a nouveau le remede public en 1880 par les missions catholiques, mais dont l'interet, alors purement theorique, a peut-etre passe inapercu.

Dans une etude tres consciencieuse et tres documentee (1) sur la peste a bubos dans la province de Yunnan, qui en est le foyer d'origine, un missionnaire de cette meme mission decrivait les caracteres, la marche et les effets de ce terrible fleau, et, apres avoir observe que les medecins indigenes se reconnaissaient impuissants a le combattre, indiquait que plusieurs missionnaires avaient employe l'ipeca avec beaucoup de succes.

Il y a deux jours, j'ai eu occasion d'interroger a ce sujet un de ces missionnaires, le P. Seguin, actuellement directeur a notre seminaire de l'Immaculee-Conception, a Bievres et il m'a assure qu'il avait fait prendre de l'ipeca a plus de mille malades atteints de la peste, et que *tous avaient ete sauves*; tandis que le plus grand nombre de ceux qui n'en avaient pas pris avaient succombe.

Relativement au mode d'emploi voici ce qui avait ete publie, dans l'etude sus mentionnee (P. 575).

"La dose d'ipeca administree aux malades varie selon l'age du sujet et la gravite du cas; on considere l'avancement de la maladie et ses progres, ainsi que l'apparence plus ou moins inquietante des symptomes. Cette dose varie entre un et deux grammes, administres en une ou plusieurs fois; a peu d'intervalle, selon la dose et les effets produits. Ceux-ci sont de deux sortes. Le malade eprouve le plus ordinairement des nausees, puis des vomissements de matieres infectes, avec des dejections de meme nature. Quelquefois il n'y a pas de vomissements, mais seulement des dejections; l'effet est bon, quoique moins sur.

"L'ipeca ayant l'inconvenient d'etre fort couteux on a essaye de le remplacer, par l'emetique, remede beaucoup plus a la portee de la bourse des missionnaires matheure use ment; on l'a fait, sans ancun succes dumoins avec assez peu de resultats pour constater qu'un vomitif quelconque ne saurait valoir l'ipeca."

LES MISSIONS CATHOLIQUES.

FIRE AS A GERM DESTROYER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—If I am right I have only read one statement made, and that in a recent meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, that one day piles of lighted fires were seen at the two ends of a certain street. I proposed that the infected atmosphere should be thoroughly disinfected by numerous bonfires accompanying certain other measures. The *Lancet* now suggests the formation of nearly the same sort of committees as I had the honour to suggest in your columns. Among the three or four more suggestions which that weighty medical journal makes identical with mine, it also urges that "there should be available also means of ready disinfection by heat or otherwise. Another eminent authority, Sir Joseph Fayrer, also advocates the use of fire to burn up the infection. Lord George Hamilton, among other remedial measures, has just suggested the application of lime to damp mud floors of infected houses—one of the specific suggestions made in my letters published in your columns. Since "Experientia" was fully answered *re* what seemed to me his untenable objections against bonfires, no one has come forward with any more objections. One of your public-spirited Corporators, in whose recent domestic misfortune due to plague thousands cannot but keenly sympathise, has also given a notice of a motion for the application of the same remedy. There are compact tracts in Bombay where the virulence of the plague is too marked; but in none of them has a sweeping measure of lime-wash and heating the atmosphere by bonfires been yet applied. I fear there may be some delicacy in accepting a thorough-going measure suggested by an outsider. It stands to reason that both soil and air could be disinfected by fire and lime-wash according to the rigid, close-searching, and universal application already suggested. It should be a thorough campaign on the hugest possible scale, leaving no spot nor any portion of affected houses untouched—whether there be little or more sunlight it does not matter. The sweeping reforms of thousands of foul chawls and pigeon-holes and the crammed streets of Bombay—one of the earliest measures indicated—will take some time even if the strong administrative Committee suggested by me is appointed. Dr. Blaney has recently penned some vigorous epistles, but it is lamentable that he mentions not a word as to what the drastic measures are which he wishes the Government of Bombay to handle within twenty-four hours. And that most esteemed citizen of ours, with others, will not deal with the only general remedies which may immediately tell. I am quite prepared to bear the load of failure if the responsible authorities could convince us of the futility of the great war urged against the plague. I cannot resist the belief—the plague would not have stepped out of Mandvie, had this campaign been organised as soon as a few cases had occurred. Though I consider it a godsend that lakhs of your helpless citizens were infinitely wiser than some of you in taking to their heels, thus breaking the back-bone of a plague which otherwise would have proved fifty times more disastrous (and this was only another form of wholesale segregation which I had suggested and which a gallant General subsequently elaborated), we are nevertheless overpressed with anxieties in the mofussil unless our humane and vigilant Government, in all its departments, right earnestly take upon themselves this real task. My early theory that the plague has come slow-creeping from China and found highly favorable environments in Mandvie, as then described by me, is now confirmed by the surmises of Sir Joseph Fayrer.—Yours, &c.,

Baroda, Feb. 14. DINSHAH ARDESHIR.

PROPOSED INCREASE IN HOUSE-VALUATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is certainly rather puzzling for one to fathom the secrets of the Municipal authorities in attempting to increase the house-valuations at a time when the whole city is sitting in sackcloth and ashes. Some of the house-owners who have their houses inhabited have practically been compelled to make a reduction on the present rents to keep their tenants satisfied. Some have been even obliged to rent their houses almost for nothing, so to say, which means a great loss to them. At such times an indefatigable Municipal Department has been busy in issuing notices to house-owners for increase in house-valuations. Some of the house-owners had applied to the Corporation, but that body forwarded their applications to the Municipal Commissioner, who perhaps as usual has sent intimations to such house-owners informing them of the days when their cases will be investigated, with the result, I suppose of striking the mean between the present and proposed valuation. Will not the Municipality at least for the present put off the proposed increase in the valuation and direct their attention to a better cause, and find some means of stamping out the plague instead of increasing the burden of the oppressed house-owners?—Yours, &c.,

RATE-PAYER.

RAILWAY INCONVENIENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is a fact, well-known to the G. I. P. Railway authorities, that many men have gone to Thana and Kalyan owing to the present state of Bombay, and consequently the Railway authorities have made extra trains to run between Bombay and Kalyan on week days. Most of these men have their residences in Bombay, and consequently they find only Sunday to go to Bombay to bring their necessaries from their houses; but a great inconvenience is felt by Sunday trains, because the Railway authorities have made no change in their Sunday time-table. I would herewith suggest them to have their daily locals run on Sundays also; for many passengers are left on the station owing to the over-crowding in the few trains that run on that day. A passenger to Kalyan, if he misses the 11 a.m. train, is obliged to wait till 2-30 p.m. Surely this causes great inconvenience. Secondly, such a passenger does not find any bench on the station to sit upon.

There are three benches on the first, and some two on the second platform, while on other platforms there are no benches. No doubt, there is accommodation made for 2nd and 1st-class passengers in waiting rooms, but for 3rd-class passengers nothing except the platforms.—Yours, &c.,

VINAYEKRAO SAKHARAM KOTHARE.

Thana, Feb. 15.

KARACHI.

The plague returns up to noon on the 11th instant show 30 new cases and 25 deaths. The totals to date are 1,359 cases, 1,259 deaths. The mortality seems on the decrease. The Mahomedans still show the highest deathrate. No fresh qua-rter records deaths. Lyari still has the largest death rate. The Jail quarter reports only one death. The officially declared infected quarters are Machi, Means, Old Town, Napier, and Market. The Saddar is no longer considered by the public to be infected, and as 10 days have elapsed since the outbreak of plague in that quarter people now go freely about the bazar. Mr. R. H. Comming has been appointed Superintendent of the Serai, Ram baug and Gharrykata quarters for cleansing operations. The Municipality have resolved to issue notices to the people occupying temporary tenancies to vacate them within one month and are providing segregation camps for their accommodation. The Collector has been asked to give notice to the tenants of Government plots in order to clear the infected areas for cleansing and disinfecting. To cheer the people in the segregation camp toys are distributed to the chil ren and the steam merry-go-round provides amusement for all, the expense to be borne by some liberal gentlemen aided by a subscription raised from the public by the Commissioner. Dr. Kaka's inoculation progresses favourably. He is said to have had fever and a small bubo under his armpit after inoculation.

PRECAUTIONS IN CEYLON.

Mr. F.H. Price (the Mayor of Colombo) and Dr. H. M. Fernando left for Bombay in the Rosetta on Wednesday, afternoon, to carry out the mission that has been entrusted to them by the Plague Commission in Colombo. The specific nature of their work will be to observe what precautions have been taken and to form conclusions as to what arrangements may be necessary in Ceylon. Mr. Price intends to personally inquire into the precautions and to learn as much about them as he can by viewing hospitals, isolation camps, &c., and he will also consider how far it might be advisable to adopt them in this island. It is also his intention to try and arrange for a visit to Calcutta before he returns to Ceylon, in order to gain an insight into the precautions they have taken there would be very useful. Upon his return, of course, he will report to the Commission, and Colombo people will have the satisfaction of knowing that if the plague occured here he would be able to put into force that machinery which his observations in India will have told him is most efficacious.

It was only last Saturday that Dr. Fernando was informed by Sir Wm. Kynsey that the Plague Commission had come to the unanimous conclusion that he was the Medical Officer to accompany the Mayor to Bombay. He had been selected on account of his special training in pathological and microscopic work, and he was not long in expressing his willingness to undertake the duty. Subsequently he had a personal interview with the Governor, after the Council Meeting on Saturday, and His Excellency congratulated him on his appointment. We understand also that H. E. the Governor has written specially to the Government of Bombay and to the Governor of India about Mr. Price and Dr. Fernando, and has asked for facilities to be afforded them in the somewhat risky and important work they have to perform.

Dr. Fernando was interviewed by a reporter from the *Times of Ceylon* on board the Rosetta as to his projected *modus operandi*. He said he was to study the various methods of treatment and to make a distinctive diagnosis of the disease, both of the clinical features and the bacteriological condition of the blood.

Upon being questioned as to treatment, Dr Fernando said he was also going to study the various methods of treatment that had been adopted, and especially that adopted by Haffkine, which is the inoculation of healthy patients with the serum.

His work was quite distinctive, he said, from that of Mr. Price. They had two different lines of investigation altogether. His (Dr. Fernando's) business was to see, and report to the Government of Ceylon, as to what arrangements ought to be made for medical treatment; but what he specially wishes to do is to learn to distinguish the disease upon its first appearance.

He would also, he said, be qualified and able to start the protective serum inoculation here. This, of course, is a kind of vaccination against plague. He said it was not his intention to bring any serum back with him, as he hoped there would be no necessity to use it, and there seemed to be a doubt among medical men as to whether it would keep or not. His idea is, in case of an outbreak of the disease here to start the manufacture of the serum here.

"Do I feel any apprehension on my own account?" he repeated with a smile, in answer to a somewhat natural question. "Well, we shall take every precaution it is possible so take, and, perhaps, get inoculated before we start."

In conclusion, Dr. Fernando said he would like to go to Calcutta because, perhaps, we should do exactly what Calcutta was doing now to withstand the plague He thought, however, that the overland quarantine regulations were likely to prove a serious obstacle, and that it would be advisable to come back by a more expeditious route, especially as the Plague Commission now sitting had requested him to return as soon as possible, consistent, of course, with the satisfactory fulfilment of his mission.—*Times of Ceylon.*

AN ENGLISHMAN FOUR TIMES DISINFECTED

A Dalziel telegram dated Milan, Jan. 27 says: The mystery attaching to the Englishman who was despatched from one end of Italy to the other, viz., from Brindisi to the Swiss frontier, in a sealed railway carriage has now been cleared up. It appears that he was landed at Trieste from the Austrian Lloyd steamer Imperator. He being the only passenger on board from Bombay the Italian authorities refused at first to allow him to land at Brindisi lest he should introduce the plague, but after being thoroughly disinfected he was placed with his baggage, in a carriage which was sealed up and locked between the tender of the engine and the luggage van. In this way he was sent on to Udine, where he was again minutely examined, and, having been once more disinfected, he was forwarded on to Verona. Here the formalities of inspection and disinfection were again gone through for a third time, and he was then sent on to this city, and on arrival he had to undergo the ordeal for the fourth time. The Englishman took it all in good part, and seemed somewhat amused. He was allowed to get in sufficient provisions by the window of the carriage and he then decided to proceed by way of the St. Gothard railway, but, as already related, he was stopped at Chiasso by the Swiss authorities, who refused to allow him to cross the frontier and decided to send him back to Milan. His return, still confined in his sealed carriage, naturally created no small sensation here. A hurriedly summoned meeting of many of the principal doctors of the town was held in the railway station, and they decided that the Englishman should be subjected to another minute examination. This having been done, the mysterious traveller, who was now really becoming tired of being knocked about in this way asked if he could not be allowed to go his way like any other person. Finally the authorities decided to release him, and the Englishman hooked his baggage and took the next train ex Monte Cenis en route for London. During all these sensational proceedings the identity of this extraordinary traveller has not been disclosed.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 13th February, compared with the Statement of 6th February, 1897:—

LIABILITIES.	Feb. 6. Rs.	Feb. 13. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	62,00,000	62,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	51,33,185	41,35,418
Do. do. at Branches	20,38,480	21,13,743
Other Deposits	3,50,61 953	2,68,10,478
Post Bills	9,217	12,330
Credits, undrawn	20,93,202	16,55,354
Rs.	5,08,61,037	5,09,27,823
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,04,51,819	1,00,91,046
Other authorised Securities	40,10,120	39,88,720
Credits, on Govt. and other authorised Securities	56,59,815	56,85,351
Loans do. do. do.	1,43,24,416	1,35,22,952
Bills Discounted and purchased	85,40,711	82,24,603
Dead Stock	4,12,416	4,12,416
Stamps and Stationery	21,486	22,067
Bullion	.....	.....
Balances with other Banks	1,75,937	1,98,982
Cash	72,75,317	87,78,633
Rs.	5,08,64,037	5,09 27,823

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and peasantly purifying tendency is particulary valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet, and the Bath. Indispensable for Children, Creamy lathers, delately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

MEETING OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY SENATE.

REV. DR. D. MACKICHAN, senior Fellow present, presided, in the absence of the Vice-Chancellor, at the meeting of the Bombay University Senate, held, last evening, in the Sir Cowasji Jehangeer Hall. The first business before the Senate was the consideration of the subject of suspending, on account of the bubonic plague, the operation of Bylaw 89 relating to college attendance.

A PRELIMINARY OBJECTION.

Dr. Peterson raised a preliminary objection. He did not think the Senate could consider items relating to suspension of certain bylaws, the same being illegal under bylaw 33, where it was provided that every proposal before the Senate ought to be in accordance with the Act of incorporation and suspending certain bylaws was not consistent with the Act. He was therefore of opinion that proposals relating to suspension of bylaws could not be submitted to the Senate. In dealing with the objection the Chairman remarked that the items on the agenda paper referred to by Dr. Peterson had the unanimous opinion of gentlemen well qualified to deal with the legal matters, and to their wisdom in a matter like this they should (most of them) be disposed to bow As Dr. Peterson had quoted a specific section it, would be well for them to look at the section and see what it provided for. At the very outset it stated that in all cases unprovided for by the Act it was lawful for the Chancellor, vice-Chancellor, and Fellows to act in such a manner as would appear to them best calculated to promote the purposes intended by the University. It appeared to be very clear that the circumstances with which the University had to cope that year came under the description of cases unprovided for by the Act. But in addition to that it appeared to him that the Senate, which had the power and full power from time to time to make and alter any bylaws, had also the powers of suspending such by laws. The objection could not be upheld.

DISPENSING WITH COLLEGE TERMS.

In accordance with a notice of motion, the Hon. Mr. Justice M. G. Ranade, M. A., LL. B., C.I.E., proposed, as recommended by the Syndicate, that for Arts and Science Colleges in Bombay or Karachi or any other town that may in the judgment of the Syndicate be affected with the bubonic plague and for the Grant Medical College and the Government Law School in Bombay the operation of bylaw 89 be suspended as regards the number of days' attendance to be required during the first term of 1896-97, and that such attendance be at the discretion of the authorities of the institution to which each student belonged.

Dr. Bhalchandra seconded the motion.

Mr. Rustom K. R. Kama moved an amendment to the effect that the last portion of the proposal leaving the discretion with the heads of the colleges be omitted. The college authorities had powers to veto the original motion contemplated, and it was not proper for the Senate to interfere with their option.

Mr. N. V. Gokhle seconded the amendment.

Dr. Peterson pointed out that under the Act of Incorporation the Senate had no power to pass a resolution dispensing with the terms required by the University. He again submitted that the whole procedure was illegal, and begged to dissociate himself entirely from the proposal and taking any part in the discussion. Dr. Peterson then left the meeting.

Dr. Hatch pointed out the difficulty the students of the Medical College would have to encounter if the proposal were carried. It was impossible for college authorities to certify that the students had filled the required number of terms to perform dissection at the hospital, as provided by the bylaws of the University, which made it compulsory on the student before presenting themselves for examination.

Mr. Kirkpatrick opposed the suspension of the bylaws, remarking that everyone in Bombay had suffered from the prevalence of the plague, and it was no great hardship if the students suffered in common with others.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta suggested that if the original motion was carried, leaving the heads of colleges to use their discretion, the difficulty pointed out by Dr. Hatch would be obviated, and Mr. Kama, he hoped, would under the circumstances, withdraw the amendment.

The amendment being withdrawn, the motion was put to vote and carried, Mr. Kirkpatrick being the only dissentient.

SUSPENDING THE CONVOCATION.

The Hon. Mr. Justice, Strachey in accordance with a notice of motion, moved that the operation of the first part of bylaw 30, which required that a Convocation for conferring degrees should be held on the 3rd Tuesday in February, be suspended during this year. In support of the motion, Mr. Justice Strachey mentioned the several grounds which weighed with the Syndicate in forwarding that recommendation to the Senate. He said that Mr. Justice Jardine, their late Vice-Chancellor, had consulted the Chancellor in the matter. The two principal points which weighed with the Syndicate were: Firstly, it was undesirable to hold such a meeting which, as a rule, was very largely attended, at such a juncture; and secondly, to compel the students to come down to Bombay to take their degrees and thus expose them to a certain amount of risk of catching the disease.

The Rev. Father Bochum seconded the proposal.

Mr. Rustum K. R. Kama moved an amendment, recommending the addition of the following sentence to the proposal: "Provided that the Convocation for conferring degrees be held not later than the 15th of March this year.

The Hon. Dajl Abaji Khare seconded the amendment.

Some discussion having ensued on the motion as to the desirability of convening a Convocation at an early date, to enable students to obtain their diplomas within a reasonable length of time, the Chairman said that the Senate could safely leave the question of fixing the date to the discretion of their Chancellor.

The amendment was withdrawn, and the original motion was agreed to.

On the motion of the Hon. Mr. Mehta, the Senate adjourned to Saturday next.

NAGPUR NOTES.

The dancing boards of the Assembly Rooms are being polished just now for a grand entertainment that is to come on the 26th instant. This entertainment is being got up by the officers of the Central Provinces Police to fete their Inspector-General, Col. H. Hallett, who, having concluded his Indian career, will hand over the police and jail administrations to the successor not officially out; for Col. Hallett will leave Nagpur by the end of the official year. The Hon. Secretary, M. Stuart, aided by Mr. J. D. Macguire, Col. Hallet's personal assistant, are training every nerve to give the Colonel a fitting farewell. He, no doubt, will carry with him the good wishes of those connected with the Central Provinces Police, Nagpur, his wife, as well as the wishes of the eighteen districts, whose police reins he held though for a short time.

We have a case of the plague in the Mayo Hospital, under the able treatment of Dr. F. F. A. Harris, and his able assistant, Dr. Bysaock. The history of the but was case is as follows: The patient is a native of Nagpur, employed at the Coorla Mills. Some time in January he felt feverish, and had a large lump under his arm-pit. He came here, and was taken out of the train by the inspecting medical officer detailed for this duty. He was admitted at once in the segregation ward kept for such cases. He was thoroughly disinfected with liq. Hydear. Pers. solution, and all his belongings burnt. The next day he had pneumonia, and to this supervened symptoms of pleurisy to this followed a swelling of the groin below Paupart's ligament, but no swelling of the glands was noticed. His temperature was high, expression vacant, and at times he was delirious. Dr. Harris and Dr. Hutcheson, the Principal Medical Officer of the Central Provinces, visited the patient daily, and from what Dr. Harris told me, he believed the case was a genuine one. He is doing fairly well; hence you will see that the plagu may attack a person in various ways, but the prominent symptoms, fever and exhaustion, are the chief features in all cases of the plague and can't be mistaken for anything else.

THE EXPENDITURE OF INDIA.

A MEETING of the Royal Commission on the Administration of the Expenditure of India was held, on Jan. 27, at the India Office. There were present Lord Welby (the chairman), Mr. Courtney, M.P., Sir W. Wedderburn, M.P., Sir Donald Stewart, Sir Ralph Knox, Sir Edward Hamilton, Sir James Peile, Sir Andrew Scoble, Q.C., M.P., Mr. G. L. Ryder, C.B. Mr. T. R. Buchanan, M.P., Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, and Mr. R. G. C. Mowbray, Mr. H. Morgan Browne, formerly secretary to the British Committee of the Indian National Congress, attended and gave evidence. It is proposed to close the taking of evidence by the middle of April.

THE committee formed in Great Britain for the purpose of collecting subscriptions for the inhabitants of the island of Molene as a recognition of the services rendered by them at the time of the Drummond Castle disaster, having definitely decided to expend the money obtained in providing the island with a supply of pure water by means of rain-water collected in a watertight cistern, has forwarded to M. Turrel, Minister of Public Works, the sum of 14,000f. required for the execution of this plan. The works, to be commenced immediately, will probably occupy from five to six months. The committee of the Fund have also ordered a clock for Molene Church Steeple, and it is further proposed to add a steeple to the church tower at Ushant. The total amount contributed to the fund was £1,600.

DR. CLARK, M.P., AND MR. M. M. BHOWNUGGREE, M.P.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the course of the debate on the amendment of Sir William Wedderburn, in the House of Commons, reported at length in your last Saturday's issue, it appears that one of the speakers, Dr. Clark, in the course of his speech, observed that he and Mr. M. M. Bhownuggree had, some thirteen years ago, sat on the British India Committee with reference to certain questions of Indian Administration, and that Mr. Bhownuggree had taken an active interest in the labours of that Committee. From the report, it appears that Mr. Bhownuggree entirely disclaims any connection with that Committee. As a matter, however, of contemporaneous historical information, I crave your indulgence to give the following facts connected with the founding and the working of that Committee in England. In the year 1883, certain well-known men in England—Europeans and Natives—thought it advisable to devise ways and means for the purpose of supporting and justifying the advanced Liberal Administration of the Marquis of Ripon. With this object in view the British India Committee was formed for the purpose of supporting the progressive and conciliatory measures to which the Marquis of Ripon's Government was then giving effect, and generally with the object of promoting the interests of the people of India. The executive body consisted of Dr. Clark himself as chairman, Major Evans Bell, and Messrs. J. Seymour Keay and Hodgson Pratt as vice-chairmen, and the following gentlemen as members, namely, Messrs. J. N. Bonnerjee, Henry Bowers, M. M. Bhownuggree, F. W. Chesson, William Digby, C. I. E., R. H. W. Dunlop, C. B., K. B. Dutt, Alfred H. Haggard, C. C. Macrae, Abdul Mujid, D. P. Oates, Colonel R. D. Osborne, Mr. J. Rowland, H. H. Raja Rampal Sing, Mr W. Martin Wood, and Mr. George Foggo as honorary treasurer, and Messrs. Geddes and Foggo as honorary secretaries, and Mr. A. K. Settna as corresponding secretary for India.

There appear to have been a number of sittings of the Committee at its office, 39, Parliament Street, S. W.

Under the auspices of this Committee a public meeting in support of the Marquis of Ripon's policy was held on July 23rd, 1883, in the library of the Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, London, under the presidency of Sir John Budd Phear, late Judge of the High Court, Calcutta.

Amongst the numerous well-known gentlemen—Europeans and Natives—present at the meeting was our own countryman, Mr. M. M. Bhownuggree. Mr. Bhownuggree as one of the principal speakers at the meeting, in a short speech, strongly supported the previous speakers approving the wise and just conduct of the noble Marquis and his colleagues, and appealing to the English people to join in supporting a ruler who had shown himself so loyal and true in the interests alike of England and India.

Besides with a view to enlighten British public opinion on many a burning Indian problems of the day, issued many important publications, one of which was on "Native Indian Judges," by the Right Hon. Sir Arthur Hobhouse, K.C.S.I., and another on "Criminal Jurisdiction over Englishmen in India," by C. C. Macrae, late of the Calcutta Bar.—Yours, &c.,

M. U. E.

CHATFIELD MEMORIAL FUND.

A CORRESPONDENT sends us the following:—A meeting of the friends and admirers of Mr. K. M. Chatfield was held under the pre-sidency of the Honourable Rao Bahadur Runchhodlal Chhotalal, C. I. E., in the Bholanath Sarabhai Institute, Ahmedabad, to co-operate with the Poona committee in raising a suitable memorial to Mr. Chatfield. The following resolution was unanimously passed:—"That this meeting deems it desirable to place on record its high a ppreciation of Mr. K. M. Chatfield's able, impartial, and sympathetic administration of the department of public instruction in the Bombay Presidency during nearly a quarter of century and to co-operate with the Poona committee in raising a suitable memorial to him."

A committee, consisting of the Honourable Mr. Mr. Ranchhodlal Chhotalal, C.I.E., Rao Bahadur Lalshankar Umiashankar, Rao Bahadur Bechardas Viharidas, Rao Bahadur Hargovindas Kantavala, and twenty-two other well-known gentlemen in Guzerat, with Messrs. J. G. Shastri and Rewashankar Ambaram Bhatt as secretaries, has been appointed to collect subscriptions for the purpose. Rs. 500 were subscribed on the spot, and it is hoped that a good sum will be collected in Guzerat.

A public meeting was also held in the library at Dharwar, with Mr. Gurunathrao Phatak in the chair, in connection with the proposed memorial to Mr. Chatfield. After speeches were made by Messrs. Maijikar, Karandikar, Katti, Keskar, and others, as to the claims of Mr. Chatfield to the grateful remembrance of the Native community, the following resolution was unanimously passed:—"That in the opinion of this meeting, Mr. K. M. Chatfield has laid the native community under deep obligations by his most sympathetic and liberal management of the educational department during more than twenty-two years as its head; and that, therefore, this meeting recognizes the desirability of helping the movements started in other parts of the Presidency for perpetuating his name by a memorial." A sub-committee consisting, of Rao Bahadur Katti, Rao Saheb Karandikar, Rao Saheb Radda, and Messrs. Keskar, Phatak, Malapur, Mudhalkar, Maijikar, Chambassappa, Happali, and Jogalkar, has been appointed to collect subscriptions.

Further sums promised in connection with the Chatfield Memorial Fund are:—

	Rs.	a.
Mr E Giles	50	0
Mr E Greenwood	100	0
The Honorable Mr Ranchhodlal Chhotalal	100	0
Rao Bahadur C N Bhat, Special Sub-Judge	50	0
Mr B Y Jathar, Head-master, Bijapur High School	50	0
Mr V P Kesari and other masters in the taluka of Baglan (Nasik)	37	0
Miss Mary Sorabji, Female H College, Poona	40	0
Mr Tukaram Bahiru Prasad and other masters in the Shahada Taluka (Khandesh)	24	0
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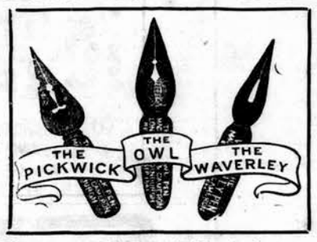

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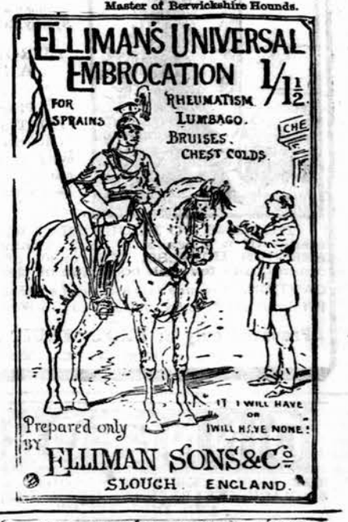

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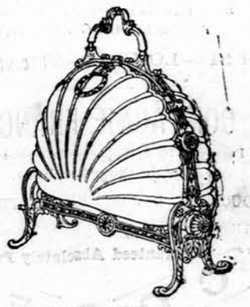
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Printed and published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.